

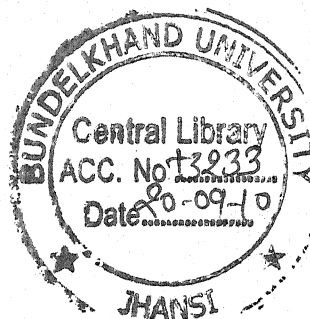
A Study
Of
CHILD ABUSE AND MALTREATMENT

(With special reference to Jhansi city)

Submitted for :-
Ph.D DEGREE
IN
SOCIAL WORK
BUNDELKHAND UNIVERSITY, JHANSI

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2008

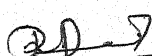
This peiece of work is
Dedicated to
My Beloved Parents

Certificate

This is to certify that present work entitled, ^{A Study of} "Child Abuse and Maltreatment" ^(with reference in Jhansi city) carried out by Mr. Ravindra Singh Parmar under my direct guidance and supervision. His observation has been checked and verified by me from time to time. He has put in more than 200 days attended as per rules laid down.

This thesis fulfils the regulations of government for submission of thesis for the degree of Ph.D in (Social Work) laid down in Ph.D ordinance of the Bundelkhand University, Jhansi (U.P.)

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Preface

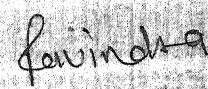
Traditionally in India, the responsibility of care and protection of children has been with families and communities. A strong knit patriarchal family that is meant to look after its children well has seldom had the realization that children are individuals with thus their own right. While the constitution of India guarantees many fundamental rights to the children. The approaches to ensure the fulfillment of there rights was more needs based rather than right based. The transition to tin rights based approaches in the government and civil society is still evolving.

With the adoption of the rights based approaches in the newly created ministry of women and child development, issues that were higher to peripheral come to the forefront. It is then that the gaps in child protection become obvious. What emerged was that on the one hand, there were enormous while on the other hand there were not enough schemes of sufficient budgetary allocation to deal with them. It was also observed that to carry the issue of child protection forwards there was a need to create on enabling environment through legislation to address issue of child abuse, make a policy on child protection, formulate a polity on child protection, formulate environment and outreach services and create an information base on child protection. The ministry took initiative of setting up a national commission for the protection of the right of the child, began the process of drafting a bill to prevent offence against children and also to formulate a comprehensive national level scheme to deal with child protection. At this stage work was hampered by at data on offences or crime against children. The only source of data personality available was with the national crime record Bureau. Although this data useful, it constitutes a minuscule of the total crime / violence committed against children. The reason for this that

very often crimes against children are either not reported or cognizance is not taken and also that some crime against children are not covered under existing legislation. Through gaps in information were at all level, and abuse being an issue surrounded in secrecy, emerged as the most burning issue. Thus the researcher treed his level best initiated a research study on child abused to understand the extent magnitude and various types along with causes effect of child abuse and maltreatment.

The aims of this study were to identify causes, various types and effect of child abuse and its relationship with family poverty. The content of research study is placed in following chapters.

1. Introduction and objectives of study, (2) Review of literature, (3) Methodology (4) Socio-economic and demographic features of parents of respondents, (5) causes of child abuse, (6) various types of child abuse, (7) Effect of child abuse, (8) Correction of poverty with child about and (9) Some pertinent cases studies which provide a brief picture of child abuse, neglect and maltreatment with a view to facilitate the formation of appropriate policies and programmes meant to effectively arid and control an problem of child abuse.


(Ravindra Singh Parmar)

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*I express my deep sense of gratitude to my guide **Dr. R.P. Nimesh**, Associate professor of Sociology in the department of Social Work, **Dr. B.R. Ambedkar Institute of Social Sciences, Bundelkhand University, Jhansi (U.P.)** for his constant inspiration and supervision. Despite of his heavy engagement he gave ample time, wherever required for his guidance. He held informal discussion on every aspects of the research work that facilitated the task in many ways. A debt like this hard to pay of in more works, I would remain indebted throughout my life for his intellectual supervision and guidance.*

*Words fail to express my deepest sense of gratitude to **Dr. N.N. Awasthi**, HOD, Department of Social Work of **Dr. B.R. Ambedkar, Institute of Social Sciences, Bundelkhand University, Jhansi** for his inspired, encouragement and help in connection of my work.*

*I cannot forget **Prof. Sanjai Bhatt**, HOD, Social Work School Delhi, who inspired for research work.*

*The kind and pleasant personality of **Prof. and Dean A.N. Singh**, Mahatma Gandhi, Institute of Social Work, Kashi Vidya Peeth Banaras (U.P.) who also inspired from research work at the eve of my Viva voice when I was student of M.S.W final Year.*

*I am also thankful to **Prof. Gyanendra Gautam**, Director of Institute of Social Work, Barkatullah University, Bhopal who motivated when I met him during my seminar in Bhopal.*

I am too much obliged of my intimate friends Mr. Manish Rai and Rajnish Chaturvedi who even to day with me and with my work his cooperation could not be forgotten.

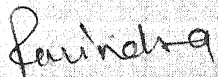
I also obliged of my generous parents who provided me freedom to acquire highest level of education along with my brother and sister who helped me in my work in various ways in completion of this research work.,

I am thankful to my respondents who will highly cooperated by giving me the most confidently information to my research project.

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Date : 25/4/08

Place: JHANSI


(Ravindra Singh Parmar)

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Chapter-1

INTRODUCTION

INTRODUCTION

BACKGROUND

Child abuse is a state of emotional, physical, economic and sexual maltreatment meted out to a person below the age of eighteen and is a globally prevalent phenomenon. However, in India, as in many other countries, there has been no understanding of the extent, magnitude and trends of the problem. The growing complexities of life and the dramatic changes brought about by socio-economic transitions in India have played a major role in increasing the vulnerability of children to various and newer forms of abuse.

Child abuse has serious physical and psycho-social consequences which adversely affect the health and overall well-being of a child. According to WHO: "Child abuse or maltreatment constitutes all forms of physical and/or emotional ill-treatment, sexual abuse, neglect or negligent treatment or commercial or other exploitation, resulting in actual or potential harm to the child's health, survival, development or dignity in the context of a relationship of responsibility, trust or power."¹

Child abuse is a violation of the basic human rights of a child and is an outcome of a set of inter-related familial, social, psychological and economic factors. The problem of child abuse and human rights violations is one of the most critical matters on the international human rights agenda. In the Indian context, acceptance of child rights as primary inviolable rights is fairly recent, as is the universal understanding of it.

The National Study on Child Abuse undertaken by the Ministry of Women and Child Development, Government of India, in 2005, attempts to

understand the extent of the problem, its dimensions as well as its intensity. In addition, it examines two aspects:

- Strategies to address the problem of child abuse
- Identification of areas of further research, based on the findings of the study.

DEFINITION OF CHILD ABUSE

The term 'Child Abuse' may have different connotations in different cultural milieu and socio-economic situations. A universal definition of child abuse in the Indian context does not exist and has yet to be defined. According to WHO²

Physical Abuse: Physical abuse is the inflicting of physical injury upon a child. This may include burning, hitting, punching, shaking, kicking, beating or otherwise harming a child. The parent or caretaker may not have intended to hurt the child. It may, however, be the result of over-discipline or physical punishment that is inappropriate to the child's age.

Sexual Abuse: Sexual abuse is inappropriate sexual behavior with a child. It includes fondling a child's genitals, making the child fondle the adult's genitals, intercourse, incest, rape, sodomy, exhibitionism and sexual exploitation. To be considered 'child abuse', these acts have to be committed by a person responsible for the care of a child (for example a baby-sitter, a parent, or a daycare provider), or related to the child. If a stranger commits these acts, it would be considered sexual assault and handled solely by the police and criminal courts.

Emotional Abuse: Emotional abuse is also known as verbal abuse, mental abuse, and psychological maltreatment. It includes acts or the

failures to act by parents or caretakers that have caused or could cause, serious behavioral, cognitive, emotional, or mental trauma. This can include parents/caretakers using extreme and/or bizarre forms of punishment, such as confinement in a closet or dark room or being tied to a chair for long periods of time or threatening or terrorizing a child. Less severe acts, but no less damaging, are belittling or rejecting treatment, using derogatory terms to describe the child, habitual tendency to blame the child or make him/her a scapegoat.

Neglect: It is the failure to provide for the child's basic needs. Neglect can be physical, educational, or emotional. Physical neglect can include not providing adequate food or clothing, appropriate medical care, supervision, or proper weather protection (heat or cold). It may include abandonment. Educational neglect includes failure to provide appropriate schooling or special educational needs, allowing excessive trancies. Psychological neglect includes the lack of any emotional support and love, never attending to the child, substance abuse including allowing the child to participate in drug and alcohol use.

- Working definition of child abuse.
- For the purpose of this study, the following working definitions of child abuse have been adopted:
- Child abuse refers to the intended, unintended and perceived maltreatment of the child, whether habitual or not, including any of the following:
- Psychological and physical abuse, neglect, cruelty, sexual and emotional maltreatment.

- Any act, deed or word which debases, degrades or demeans the intrinsic worth and dignity of a child as a human being.
- Unreasonable deprivation of his/her basic needs for survival such as food and shelter, or failure to give timely medical treatment to an injured child resulting in serious impairment of his/her growth and development or in his/her permanent incapacity or death.
- Physical abuse is inflicting physical injury upon a child. This may include hitting, shaking, kicking, beating, or otherwise harming a child physically.
- Emotional abuse (also known as verbal abuse, mental abuse, and psychological maltreatment) includes acts or the failure to act by parents, caretakers, peers and others that have caused or could cause serious behavioral, cognitive, emotional, or mental distress/trauma.
- Sexual abuse is inappropriate sexual behavior with a child. It includes fondling a child's genitals, making the child fondle an adult's genitals, sexual assault (intercourse, incest, rape and sodomy), exhibitionism and pornography. To be considered child abuse, these acts have to be committed by a person responsible for the care of a child or related to the child (for example a baby-sitter, parent, neighbor, relatives, extended family member, peer, older child, friend, stranger, or a day-care provider).
- Child neglect is an act of omission or commission leading to the denial of a child's basic needs. Neglect can be physical, educational, emotional or psychological. Physical neglect entails denial of food, clothing, appropriate medical care or supervision. It may include

abandonment. Educational neglect includes failure to provide appropriate schooling or special educational needs. Psychological neglect includes lack of emotional support and love.

MAGNITUDE OF THE PROBLEM:

Child abuse across the globe

The UN Secretary General's Study on Violence against Children has given the following overview of the situation of abuse and violence against children across the globe.

- WHO estimates that almost 53,000 child deaths in 2002 were due to child homicide.
- In the Global School-Based Student Health Survey carried out in a wide range of developing countries, between 20% and 65% of school going children reported having been verbally or physically bullied in school in the previous 30 days. Similar rates of bullying have been found in industrialized countries.
- An estimated 150 million girls and 73 million boys under 18 have experienced forced sexual intercourse or other forms of sexual violence involving physical contact.
- UNICEF estimates that in sub-Saharan Africa, Egypt and Sudan, 3 million girls and women are subjected to FGM every year.
- ILO estimates that 218 million children were involved in child labour in 2004, of whom 126 million were engaged in hazardous work. Estimates from 2000 suggest that 5.7 million were in forced or bonded labour, 1.8 million in prostitution and pornography and 1.2 million were victims of trafficking.

- Only 2.4% of the world's children are legally protected from corporal punishment in all settings.

One of the major problems in understanding the scope of the subject of 'child abuse' is that it is extremely difficult to get responses from children on such a sensitive subject because of their inability to fully understand the different dimensions of child abuse and to talk about their experiences. It is therefore difficult to gather data on abused children. Further, definitions of abuse are not yet consistent within countries, much less from country to country or region to region. Yet governments do estimate that the number of abused and neglected children is alarming, and unless governments get their act together and respond to the situation by way of both prevention and treatment, we will be doing a grave injustice to our children and would be denying them their basic rights.

CHILD ABUSE IN ASIA

While certain child abuse and neglect issues are common in almost all countries at the global level such as physical abuse, sexual abuse, emotional and psychological abuse, abandonment and, increasingly, problems of street children, there are also many issues which are prevalent only in certain regions of the world. For instance, in Asia where population density is high, the issues of child labour and child sexual exploitation are also high. Political instability and other internal disturbances, including conditions of insurgency in many countries in Asia are also creating major problems, with increasing number of child soldiers, refugee children, trafficked children and children on the streets.

Prevention of child abuse and neglect is still an uncharted field in Asia. The largest population of children in the world live in South Asia and

majority of these children lack access to proper health care, nutrition and education. This reflects the socio-economic reality of the developing countries of the Asian region. The main factors that contribute to the magnitude of the problem of child abuse are poverty, illiteracy, caste system and landlessness, lack of economic opportunities, rural-urban migration, population growth, political instability and weak implementation of legal provisions.

Mostly, the approaches for prevention and methods of treatment of child abuse do not cover the entire gamut of abuse. Lack of reliable data on the incidence of child abuse and of knowledge of methods of prevention and treatment has been recognized and is being addressed by sovereign governments, national and international organizations e.g., UNICEF, Save the Children, Plan International, ISPCAN, etc.

CHILD ABUSE IN INDIA

Nineteen percent of the world's children live in India. According to the 2001 Census, some 440 million people in the country today are aged below eighteen years and constitute 42 percent of India's total population i.e., four out of every ten persons. This is an enormous number of children that the country has to take care of. While articulating its vision of progress, development and equity, India has expressed its recognition of the fact that when its children are educated, healthy, happy and have access to opportunities, they are the country's greatest human resource.³

Critical Concerns

- Every fifth child in the world lives in India
- Every third malnourished child in the world lives in India

- Every second Indian child is underweight
- Three out of four children in India are anemic
- Every second new born has reduced learning capacity due to iodine deficiency
- Decline in female/male ratio is maximum in 0-6 years: 927 females per 1000 males
- Birth registration is just 62% (RGI-2004)
- Retention rate at Primary level is 71.01% (Elementary Education in India Progress towards UEE NUEPA Flash Statistics DISE 2005-2006)
- Girls' enrolment in schools at primary level is 47.79% (Elementary Education in India)

Progress towards UEE

- NUEPA Flash Statistics DISE 2005-2006)
- 1104 lakh child labour in the country (SRO 2000)
- IMR is as high as 58 per 1000 live births (SRS- 2005)
- MMR is equally high at 301 per 100,000 live births (SRS, 2001-03)
- Children born with low birth weight are 46% (NFHS-III)
- Children under 3 with anemia are 79% (NFHS-III)
- Immunization coverage is very low (polio -78.2%, measles-58.8%, DPT-55.3%, BCG-78%(NFHS-III)

The National Policy for Children, 1974, "declared children to be a 'supreme national asset'. It pledged measures to secure and safeguard all their needs, declaring that this could be done by making wise use of

available national resources. Unfortunately, ten successive Five Year Plans have not allocated adequate resources to meet the needs of children. ⁴

An exercise on child budgeting carried out by the Ministry of Women and Child Development revealed that total expenditure on children in 2005-2006 in health, education, development and protection together amounted to a mere 3.86%, rising to 4.91% in 2006-07. However, the share of resources for child protection was abysmally low at 0.034% in 2005-06 and remained the same in 2006-07. Available resources have also not been utilized effectively for achieving outcomes for children. As a result, the status and condition of children have remained far from secure. ⁵

Harmful traditional practices like child marriage, caste system, discrimination against the girl child, child labour and Devadasi tradition impact negatively on children and increase their vulnerability to abuse and neglect. Lack of adequate nutrition, poor access to medical and educational facilities, migration from rural to urban areas leading to rise in urban poverty, children on the streets and child beggars, all result in break down of families. These increase the vulnerabilities of children and exposes them to situations of abuse and exploitation.

According to the report published in 2005 on 'Trafficking in Women and Children in India', 44,476 children were reported missing in India, out of which 11,008 children continued to remain untraced. India, being a major source and destination country for trafficked children from within India and adjoining countries has, by conservative estimates, three to five lakh girl children in commercial sex and organized prostitution. ⁶

STATUS OF INDIA'S CHILDREN'S

Child Survival and Child Health

2.5 million children die in India every year, accounting for one in five deaths in the world, with girls being 50% more likely to die. One out of 16 children die before they attain one year of age, and one out of 11 die before they attain five years of age. India accounts for 35% of the developing world's low birth weight babies and 40% of child malnutrition in developing countries, one of the highest levels in the world. Although India's neo-natal mortality rate declined in the 1990s from 69 per 1000 live births in 1980 to 53 per 1000 live births in 1990, it remained static, dropping only four points from 48 to 44 per 1000 live births between 1995 and 2000.

The 2001 Census data and other studies illustrate the terrible impact of sex selection in India over the last few decades. The child sex ratio (0-6 years) declined from 945 girls to 1000 boys in 1991 to 927 in the 2001 Census. Around 80% of the total 577 districts in the country registered a decline in the child sex ratio between 1991 and 2001. About 35% of the districts registered child sex ratios below the national average of 927 females per 1000 males. In the 1991 Census, there was only one district with a sex ratio below 850, but in the 2001 Census, there were 49 such districts.

India has the second highest national total of persons living with HIV/AIDS after the Republic of South Africa. "According to National Aids Control Organization (NACO)", there were an estimated 0.55 lakh HIV infected 0-14 year old children in India in 2003. UNAIDS, however, puts this figure at 0.16 million children.

According to the 2001 Census report, amongst all persons living with disabilities, 35.9% were children and young adults in the 0-19 age group. Three out of five children in the age group of 0-9 years have been reported to be visually impaired. Movement disability has the highest proportion (33.2%) in the age group of 10-19 years. This is largely true of mental disability also.

CHILD DEVELOPMENT

The population of children aged 0-6 years is 16.4 crores as per the 2001 Census. According to a UNESCO report, however, of the total child population, 2.07 crores (6%) are infants below one year; 4.17 crores (12%) are toddlers in the age group 1-2 years; 7.73 crores (22.2%) are pre-scholars in the age group 3-5 years. The report highlights that only 29% of pre-primary age children are enrolled in educational institutions in India. Services under the ICDS scheme covered only 3.41 crore children in the age group 0-6 years as in March 2004, which is around 22% of the total children in that age group. Supplementary nutrition too was being provided to 3.4 crore children, as against 16 crore children. Of these, 53% were reported to be under-nourished.

CHILD PROTECTION

While on the one hand girls are being killed even before they are born, on the other hand children who are born and survive suffer from a number of violations. The world's highest number of working children is in India. To add to this, India has the world's largest number of sexually abused children; with a child below 16 years raped every 155th minute, a child below 10 every 13th hour and one in every 10 children sexually abused at any point of time.

"The National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) reported 14,975 cases of various crimes against children in 2005⁸". "Most subtle forms of violence against children such as child marriage, economic exploitation, practices like the 'Devadasi' tradition of dedicating young girls to gods and goddesses, genital mutilation in some parts of the country are often rationalized on grounds of culture and tradition. Physical and psychological punishments take place in the name of disciplining children and are culturally accepted. Forced evictions, displacement due to development projects, war and conflict, communal riots, natural disasters - all of these take their own toll on children. Children also stand worst affected by HIV/AIDS. Even those who have remained within the protective, net stand at the risk of falling out of it.

CHILD PARTICIPATION

Children in most sections of Indian society are traditionally and conventionally not consulted about matters and decisions affecting their lives. In the family and household, the neighborhood and wider community, in school or in work place, and across the settings of social and cultural life, children's views are mostly not given much importance. If they do speak out, they are not normally heard. The imposition of restrictive norms is especially true for girl children. This limits children's access to information and to choice, and often to the possibility of seeking help outside their immediate circle.

Although there is a dearth of data on the nature and magnitude of the incidence of child abuse in India, data on offences against children reported by the National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) is the only authentic source to estimate the number of children in abusive situations. It is important to note here that the NCRB data is only indicative in nature as it is based on the reported cases. It is also an accepted fact that the majority of cases of child abuse go un-reported.

Sl. No.	Crime Head	Year				% Variation in
		2002	2003	2004	2005	2005 Over 2004
1.	Rape	2532	2949	3542	4026	13.7
2.	Kidnapping & Abduction	2322	2571	3196	3518	10.1
3.	Procurement of Minor Girls	124	171	205	145	29.3
4.	Selling of girls for Prostitution	5	36	19	50	163.2
5.	Buying of Girls for Prostitution	9	24	21	28	33.3
6.	Abetment of Suicide	24	25	33	43	30.3
7.	Exposure and abandonment	644	722	715	933	30.5
8.	Infanticide	115	103	102	108	5.9
9.	Feticide	84	57	86	86	0
10.	Child Marriage Restraint Act	113	63	93	122	31.2
	TOTAL	5972	11633	14423	14975	3.8

* National Crime Records Bureau, Ministry of Home Affairs, Govt. of India (2005): Crime in India

The above table indicates that between 2002 and 2005 there was a steep rise in the total number of crimes against children. In 2002, 5972 cases were registered as against 14975 cases registered in 2005. Incidence of kidnapping and abduction of children were around 2322 in 2002 and 2571 in 2003, which rose to 3196 and 3518 in 2004 and 2005 respectively.

Although the reported number of cases of procurement of minor girls has decreased by 29.3% in 2005 compared to 2004, media and other reports indicate that the unofficial number is much higher. Reported cases of child rape, one of the worst forms of sexual abuse, have increased in number between 2004 and 2005, from 3542 cases to 4026 respectively, indicating an increase of 13.7%.

In India the problem of child abuse has not received enough attention. There have been few and sporadic efforts to understand and address the problem. However, child abuse is prevalent in India as in many other countries and there is a need to understand its dimensions and complexities.

NEED FOR A STUDY ON CHILD ABUSE & MALTREATMENT

As discussed above, there is a large child population in India and a large percentage of this population is vulnerable to abuse, exploitation and neglect. There is also inadequate information about the extent of child abuse in the country. Barring a few sporadic studies, with limited scope, the attempt to understand the different forms and magnitude of child abuse across the country has been inadequate. The only information available annually is the crime data maintained by NCRB.

A look at the data maintained by NCRB shows that:

1. There is a record of only those crimes which can be registered under the IPC or other criminal Acts. Corporal punishment, use of children for creation of pornography, exposure etc. are not reflected in NCRB data as they are not offences under the IPC.
2. There is a gross under-reporting of crimes against children, which in itself is indicative of the low priority accorded to children by parents, caregivers and the police. Recently reported cases, in which the police did not even lodge First Information Reports (FIR) of missing children is indicative of this.

The government, which has the onerous task of implementing constitutional and statutory provisions, is concerned about the lack of data in this area. It was felt that India needs both legislation as well as large scale interventions to deal with the increasing incidence of child abuse. It was also felt that the problem of child abuse was bigger than what was either understood or acknowledged. It was in this context that the Ministry of Women and Child Development initiated the National Study on Child Abuse.

This study is one of the largest studies of its kind in the country and is expected to be helpful in the following ways:

1. The study will contribute to breaking the silence around child abuse in the country.
2. The study will inform about the nature and extent of child abuse in different settings and recommend immediate and appropriate responsive actions that can be undertaken by the families,

community, government and civil society organizations for the care and protection of children.

3. The study will strengthen grounds for a separate legislation on child abuse and will facilitate formulation of appropriate policies, strategies and schemes to tackle the problem of child abuse.
4. It will contribute to evolving guidelines for the prevention and control of child abuse.

GOVT. EFFORTS IN CHILD PROTECTION

CONSTITUTION OF INDIA

The Constitution of India recognizes the vulnerable position of children and their right to protection. Following the doctrine of protective discrimination, it guarantees in Article 15 special attention to children through necessary and special laws and policies that safeguard their rights. The right to equality, protection of life and personal liberty and the right against exploitation are enshrined in Articles 14, 15, 15(3), 19(1) (a), 21, 21(A), 23, 24, 39(e) 39(f) and reiterate India's commitment to the protection, safety, security and well-being of all its people, including children.

- **Article 14:** The State shall not deny to any person equality before the law or the equal protection of the laws within the territory of India;
- **Article 15:** The State shall not discriminate against any citizen on grounds only of religion, race, caste, sex, place of birth or any of them;
- **Article 15 (3):** Nothing in this article shall prevent the State from making any special provision for women and children;
- **Article 19(1) (a):** All citizens shall have the right (a) to freedom of speech and expression;

- **Article 21:** Protection of life and personal liberty-No person shall be deprived of his life or personal liberty except according to procedure established by law;
- **Article 21A:** Free and compulsory education for all children of the age of 6 to 14 years;
- **Article 23:** Prohibition of traffic in human beings and forced labour-
(1) Traffic in human beings and beggars and other similar forms of forced labour are prohibited and any contravention of this provision shall be an offence punishable in accordance with law;
- **Article 24:** Prohibition of employment of children in factories, etc. -No child below the age of fourteen years shall be employed to work in any factory or mine or engaged in any other hazardous employment;
- **Article 39:** The state shall, in particular, direct its policy towards securing: (e) that the health and strength of workers, men and women, and the tender age of children are not abused and that citizens are not forced by economic necessity to enter vocations unsuited to their age or strength; (f) that children are given opportunities and facilities to develop in a healthy manner and in conditions of freedom and dignity and that childhood and youth are protected against exploitation and against moral and material abandonment.

INTERNATIONAL CONVENTIONS AND DECLARATIONS

India is signatory to a number of international instruments and declarations pertaining to the rights of children to protection, security and dignity. It acceded to the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (UN CRC) in 1992, reaffirming its earlier acceptance of the 1959 UN

Declaration on the Rights of the Child, and is fully committed to implementation of all provisions of the UN CRC. In 2005, the Government of India accepted the two Optional Protocols to the UN CRC, addressing the involvement of children in armed conflict and the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography. India is strengthening its national policy and measures to protect children from these dangerous forms of violence and exploitation.

India is also a signatory to the International Conventions on Civil and Political Rights, and on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights which apply to the human rights of children as much as adults.

Three important International Instruments for the protection of Child Rights that India is signatory to, are:

- Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC) adopted by the UN General Assembly in 1989, is the widely accepted UN instrument ratified by most of the developed as well as developing countries, including India. The Convention prescribes standards to be adhered to by all State parties in securing the best interest of the child and outlines the fundamental rights of children, including the right to be protected from economic exploitation and harmful work, from all forms of sexual exploitation and abuse and from physical or mental violence, as well as ensuring that children will not be separated from their families against their will.
- Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) is also applicable to girls under 18 years of age. Article 16.2 of the Convention lays special emphasis on the prevention of child marriages and states that the betrothal and

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marriage of a child shall have no legal effect and that legislative action shall be taken by States to specify a minimum age for marriage.

- SAARC Convention on Prevention and Combating Trafficking in Women and Children for Prostitution emphasizes that the evil of trafficking in women and children for the purpose of prostitution is incompatible with the dignity and honour of human beings and is a violation of basic human rights of women and children.

CHILD RIGHTS AND MILLENNIUM DEVELOPMENT GOALS

The Government of India is addressing the protection rights of children in India within the framework of the MDGs which India has committed to achieve by 2015. The Mid-Term appraisal report on the 10th Plan found that India is far from achieving the MDGs as the outcomes on most of the goals were off-track in 2005.

NATIONAL POLICIES AND LEGISLATIONS ADDRESSING CHILD RIGHTS

The Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles of the Indian Constitution provide the framework for child rights. Several laws and national policies have been framed to implement the commitment to child rights.

National policies

The major policies and legislations formulated in the country to ensure child rights and improvement in their status include:

- National Policy for Children, 1974
- National Policy on Education, 1986
- National Policy on Child Labour, 1987

- National Nutrition Policy, 1993
- Report of the Committee on Prostitution, Child Prostitutes and Children of Prostitutes and Plan of Action to Combat Trafficking and Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Women and Children, 1998
- National Health Policy, 2002
- National Charter for Children, 2004
- National Plan of Action for Children, 2005

Of these, two major policies are discussed below :-

National Charter for Children, 2004

“Underlying the National Charter for Children 2004”, is the intent to secure for every child the right to a healthy and happy childhood, to address the root causes that negate the healthy growth and development of children, and to awaken the conscience of the community in the wider social context to protect children from all forms of abuse, while strengthening the family, society and the nation. This Charter has the following sections on child protection:

- Survival, life and liberty;
- Protection from economic exploitation and all forms of abuse;
- Protection of the girl child;
- Care, protection, welfare of children of marginalized and disadvantaged communities;
- Ensuring child-friendly procedures.

National Plan of Action for Children (NPAC), 2005

“The National Plan of Action for Children was formulated by the then Department of Women and Child Development (now MWCD) in 2005¹⁰”.

The Plan is being monitored by the Prime Minister's Office. The Action Plan aims at ensuring all rights to children up to the age of 18 years. It affirms the government's commitment towards ensuring all measures for the survival, growth, development and protection of all children. It also aims at creating an enabling environment to ensure protection of child rights. States are being encouraged to formulate State Plans of Action for Children in line with NPAC. The National Plan has identified several key priority areas that include children's right to survival, development, protection and participation besides monitoring and review of policies and programmes. The NPAC also stresses the need for budgetary allocations to achieve child protection goals.

National legislations

National legislations for protection of child rights in the country are:

- Guardian and Wards Act, 1890
- Factories Act, 1954
- Hindu Adoption and Maintenance Act, 1956
- Probation of Offenders Act, 1958
- Bombay Prevention of Begging Act, 1959
- Orphanages and Other Charitable Homes (Supervision and Control) Act, 1960
- Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Act, 1976
- Immoral Traffic Prevention Act, 1986
- Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986

- Prevention of Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act, 1987
- Pre-natal Diagnostic Techniques (Regulation and Prevention of Misuse) Act, 1994
- Persons with Disabilities (Equal Protection of Rights and Full Participation) Act, 2000
- Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2000
- Commission for Protection of the Rights of the Child Act, 2005
- Prohibition of Child Marriage Act 2006

Some of the important legislations are discussed below. Under each Act relevant sections have been enumerated:

The Guiding Principles of the NPAC 2005

- To regard the child as an asset and a person with human rights
- To address issues of discrimination emanating from biases of gender, class, caste, race, religion and legal status in order to ensure equality
- To accord utmost priority to the most disadvantaged, poorest of the poor and the least served child in all policy and programme interventions
- To recognize the diverse stages and settings of childhood, and address the needs of each, providing all children the entitlements that fulfill their rights and meet their needs in each situation.

The Indian Penal Code

- a) Feticide (Sections 315 and 316)

- b) Infanticide (Section 315)
- c) Abetment of Suicide: Abetment to commit suicide of minor (Section 305)
- d) Exposure and Abandonment: Crime against children by parents or others to expose or to leave them with the intention of abandonment (Section 317)
- e) Kidnapping and Abduction:
 - Kidnapping for extortion (Section 360)
 - Kidnapping from lawful guardianship (Section 361)
 - Kidnapping for ransom (Section 363 read with Section 384),
 - Kidnapping for camel racing etc. (Section 363)
 - Kidnapping for begging (Section 363-A)
 - Kidnapping to compel for marriage (Section 366)
 - Kidnapping for slavery etc. (Section 367)
 - Kidnapping for stealing from its person: under 10 years of age only (Section 369)
- f) Procurement of minor girls by inducement or by force to seduce or have illicit intercourse
 - a) Section 366-A)
 - g) Selling of girls for prostitution (Section 372)
 - h) Buying of girls for prostitution (Section 373)
 - i) Rape (Section 376)
 - j) Unnatural Sex (Section 377).

The Pre-natal Diagnostic Techniques (Regulation and Prevention of Misuse) Act, 1994. This is an Act for the regulation of the use of pre-natal diagnostic techniques for the purpose of detecting genetic or metabolic disorders, chromosomal abnormalities or certain congenital malformations or sex-linked disorders, and for the prevention of misuse of such techniques for the purpose of prenatal sex determination leading to female feticide and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

The Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2000

The Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2000 is a comprehensive legislation that provides for proper care, protection and treatment of children in conflict with law and children in need of care and protection by catering to their development needs, and by adopting a child friendly approach in the adjudication and disposition of matters in the best interest of children and for their ultimate rehabilitation through various institutions established under the Act. It conforms to the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child, the UN Standard Minimum Rules for the Administration of Juvenile Justice (The Beijing Rules) 1985, the UN Rules for the Protection of Juveniles Deprived of their Liberty and all other relevant national and international instruments.

It prescribes a uniform age of 18 years, below which both boys and girls are to be treated as children. A clear distinction has been made in this Act between the juvenile offender and the neglected child. It also aims to offer a juvenile or a child increased access to justice by establishing Juvenile Justice Boards and Child Welfare Committees. The Act has laid special emphasis on rehabilitation and social integration of the children and has provided for institutional and non-institutional measures for care and protection of children. The non-institutional alternatives include adoption, foster care, sponsorship, and after care.

The following sections of the Act deal with child abuse:

- **Section 23:** Punishment for cruelty to juvenile or child: The Act provides for punishment (Imprisonment up to six months) if a person having the actual charge of, or control over, a juvenile or the Child, assaults, abandons, exposes or willfully neglects him/her, causes or procures him/her to be Assaulted, abandoned, exposed or neglected in any manner likely to cause such juvenile/child unnecessary mental or physical suffering.
- **Section 24:** Employment of Juvenile or Child for Begging: The Act provides for punishment (imprisonment for a term which may extend to 3 years and fine) if a person employs or uses any juvenile/child for the purpose or causes any juvenile to beg.
- **Section 26:** Exploitation of Juvenile or Child Employee: The Act provides for punishment (imprisonment for a term which may extend to 3 years and fine) if a person ostensibly procures a juvenile/child for the purpose of any hazardous employment, keeps him in bondage and withholds his earnings or uses such earning for his own purposes.

The recent amendments to the Act are given below:

Section Amendments to the earlier Act of 2000 2(a)(a) Inclusion of definition of Adoption: "Adoption" means the process through which the adopted child is permanently separated from his biological parents and becomes the legitimate child of his adoptive parents with all the rights, privileges and responsibilities that are attached to the relationship

- 2(d)(i) Child beggars to be included in the definition of children in need of care and protection

- 10(1) In no case a juvenile in conflict with law shall be placed in a police lockup or lodged in jail
- 14(2) Since the provision for enquiry to be completed within four months lacks proper implementation, as inquiries are pending before the Boards for a long period of time, it is proposed that the Chief Judicial Magistrate/Chief Metropolitan Magistrate shall review the tendency of cases of the Board every six months, and shall direct the Board to increase the frequency of its sittings or may cause constitution of additional Boards'
- 15(1) (g) The Juvenile Justice Board can make an order directing the juvenile to be sent to a special home for a maximum period of three years only
- 16(1) No Juvenile in conflict with law can be put under imprisonment for any term which may extend to imprisonment for life 21 Contravention of provisions dealing with prohibition of publication of name etc. of child/juveniles shall be punishable with fine extending to twenty five thousand rupees as against existing 1000 rupees 4 & 29 The State Governments to constitute . Juvenile Justice Board and Child Welfare Committee for each district within one year of the Amendment Act coming in to force.
- 33(3) The State Governments may review pending of cases before the Child Welfare Committee in order to ensure speedy completion of enquiry process
- 34(3) All State Government/voluntary organizations running institutions for a child/juvenile shall be registered under this Act

within a period of six months from the date of commencement of the Amendment Act, 2006

- 41(4) State Government shall recognize one or more of its institutions or voluntary organizations in each district as specialized adoption agencies for the placement of orphans, abandoned or surrendered children for adoption. Children's homes and the institutions run by the State Government or voluntary organizations for children who are orphans, abandoned or surrendered shall ensure that these children are declared free for adoption by the Child Welfare Committee and all such cases shall be referred to the adoption agency in that district for placement of such children in adoption in accordance with guidelines.
- 62(A) Every State Government shall constitute a Child Protection Unit for the State and, such units for every district, consisting of such officers and other employees as may be appointed by that Government to take up matters relating to children /juveniles with a view to ensure the implementation of this Act.

The Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, 1956

In 1986, the Government of India amended the erstwhile Suppression of Immoral Traffic in Women and Girls Act 1956 (SITA), and renamed it as the Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act (ITPA) to widen the scope of the law to cover both the sexes exploited sexually for commercial purposes and to provide enhanced penalties for offences involving children and minors. "Child" under ITPA means a person who has not completed the age of sixteen years and "prostitution" means the sexual exploitation or abuse of persons for commercial purposes.

- Section 3: Stringent action and punishment for keeping a brothel or allowing premises to be used as a brothel;
- Section 4: Living on the earnings of prostitution;
- Section 5: Procuring, inducing or taking a person for the sake of prostitution;
- Section 6: If any person is found with a child in a brothel it shall be presumed, unless the contrary is proved, that he has committed an offence of detaining a person in premises where prostitution is carried on;

Section 6(1B): The punishment consists of imprisonment of either description for a term which shall not be less than 7 years, but which may be for life or for a term, which may extend to 10 years and shall also be liable to fine, with a provision for less than 7 years under special circumstances;

Section 6(2A): A child or minor found in a brothel, on medical examination, detected to have been sexually abused, it shall be presumed, unless the contrary is proved, that the child or minor has been detained for purposes of prostitution or, as the case may be, has been sexually exploited for commercial purposes;

Section 21: Establishment of Protective Homes by the State Government. 28 Instruments and Standards for Protection of Child Rights Study on Child Abuse: India 2007

Proposed amendments to the ITPA:

- Section 2(aa) to raise the age of child from 16 to 18 years;
- Omission of the terms 'minor' and 'major' wherever they occur in the Act;

- Section 3 to enhance the punishment for a person who keeps or manages or acts or assists in keeping or management of a brothel;
- New Section 5A to define the offence of "Trafficking in Persons" on the lines of International Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons.
- New Section 5B to provide punishment for the said offence;
- New Section 5C to provide punishment for a person who visits or is found in a brothel for the purpose of sexual exploitation;
- Section 6 to enhance the punishment provided for the offence of detaining a person in a premise where prostitution is carried on;
- Omission of Section 8;
- Section 10A to enhance the term of detention in a corrective institution from 5 to 7 years;
- Section 13(2-5) confers the powers of Special Police Officer under this Act to the Sub-inspector in the place of Inspector of Police;
- New Section 13A to constitute a Central Authority by the Central Government for the purpose of effectively preventing and combating the offence of trafficking in persons;
- New section 13B that empowers the State Government to constitute a State Authority for the purpose of effectively preventing and combating the offence of trafficking in persons;
- Omission of Section 20;
- Section 22 to make provision for in camera proceedings to protect the privacy and dignity of the victims;

- Amendment of the Schedule to the Prevention of Money-Laundering Act, 2002 to make applicable the provisions of confiscation of the property of the persons involved in the offence of trafficking in persons. From the said Schedule, the entry relating to Section 8 of the ITPA is being omitted as a consequential nature.

Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986

The Act was formulated to eliminate child labour and provides for punishments and penalties for employing children below the age of 14 years in from various hazardous occupations and processes. The Act provides power to State Governments to make Rules with reference to health and safety of children, wherever their employment is permitted. It provides for regulation of work conditions including fixing hours of work, weekly holidays, notice to inspectors, provision for resolving disputes as to age, maintenance of registers etc. Through a recent notification, child domestic workers up to 14 years of age working in hotels and dhabas have been brought within the purview of the Act. It is one step towards the total elimination of child labour.

The Prohibition of Child Marriage Act, 2006

The Child Marriage Restraint Act, 1929 has been repealed and the major provisions of the new Act include:

- Every child marriage shall be voidable at the option of the contracting party who was a child at the time of the marriage;
- The Court while granting a decree of nullity shall make an order directing the parties, parents and guardians to return the money, valuables, ornaments and other gifts received;

- The Court may also make an interim or final order directing the male contracting party to the child marriage or parents or guardian to pay maintenance to the female contracting party to the marriage and for her residence until her remarriage;
- The Court shall make an appropriate order for the custody and the maintenance of the children of child marriages;
- Notwithstanding that a child marriage has been annulled, every child of such marriage shall be deemed to be a legitimate child for all purposes;
- Child marriages to be void in certain circumstances like minor being sold for the purpose of marriage, minor after being married is sold or trafficked or used for immoral purposes, etc.;
- Enhancement in punishments for male adults marrying a child and persons performing, abetting, promoting, attending etc. a child marriage with imprisonment up to two years and fine up to one lakh rupees;
- States to appoint Child Marriage Prohibition Officers whose duties include prevention of solemnization of child marriages, collection of evidence for effective prosecution, creating awareness and sensitization of the community etc.

The Commissions for the Protection of Child Rights Act, 2005

The Act provides for the Constitution of a National and State Commissions for protection of Child Rights in every State and Union Territory. The functions and powers of the National and State Commissions will be to:

- Examine and review the legal safeguards provided by or under any law for the protection of child rights and recommend measures for their effective implementation;
- Prepare and present annual and periodic reports upon the working of these safeguards;
- Inquire into violations of child rights and recommend initiation of proceedings where necessary;
- Undertake periodic review of policies, programmes and other activities related to child rights in reference to the treaties and other international instruments;
- Spread awareness about child rights among various sections of society;
- Children's Courts for speedy trial of offences against children or of violation of Child Rights;
- State Governments and UT Administrations to appoint a Special Public Prosecutor for every Children's Court.

Apart from these laws mainly concerning children, there are a host of related social legislations and criminal laws which have some beneficial provisions for the care, protection and rehabilitation of children. The laws relating to commerce, industry and trade have some provisions for children, but they hardly provide any protection or cater to their developmental needs. Some states have formulated state specific legislation to deal with child abuse e.g. Goa & Tamil Nadu.

Despite the above mentioned legislations, there are still major gaps in the legal provisions relating to child abuse in myriad situations, particularly

in cases of trafficking, sexual and forced labour, child pornography, sex tourism and sexual assault on male children. The Ministry of Women and Child Development is therefore formulating a comprehensive legislation on Offences against Children.

SCHEMES AND PROGRAMMES ON CHILD PROTECTION

Some of the existing child protection schemes and programmes include:\

A Programme for Juvenile Justice for children in need of care and protection and children in conflict with law. The Government of India provides financial assistance to the State Governments/UT Administrations for establishment and maintenance of various homes, salary of staff, food, clothing, etc. for children in need of care and protection and juveniles in conflict with law. Financial assistance is based on proposals submitted by States on a 50-50 cost sharing basis.

An Integrated Programme for Street Children without homes and family ties. Under the scheme NGOs are supported to run 24 hours drop-in shelters and provide food, clothing, shelter, non-formal education, recreation, counseling, guidance and referral services for children. The other components of the scheme include enrolment in schools, vocational training, occupational placement, mobilizing preventive health services and reducing the incidence of drug and substance abuse, HIV/ AIDS etc.

CHILDLINE Service for children in distress, especially children in need of care and protection so as to provide them medical services, shelter, rescue from abuse, counseling, repatriation and rehabilitation. Under this initiative, a telephone helpline, number 1098, runs in 74 urban and semi-urban centres in the country.

Shishu Greha Scheme for care and protection of orphans/abandoned/destitute infants or children up to 6 years and promote in-country adoption for rehabilitating them.

Scheme for Working Children in Need of Care and Protection for children working as domestic workers, at roadside dhabas, mechanic shops, etc. The scheme provides for bridge education and vocational training, medicine, food, recreation and sports equipments.

Rajiv Gandhi National Creche Scheme for the Children of Working Mothers in the age group of 0-6 years. The scheme provides for comprehensive day-care services including facilities like food, shelter, medical, recreation, etc. to children below 6 years of age.

Pilot Project to Combat the Trafficking of women and Children for Commercial Sexual.

Exploitation in Source and Destination Areas for providing care and protection to trafficked and sexually abused women and children. Components of the scheme include networking with law enforcement agencies, rescue operation, temporary shelter for the victims, repatriation to hometown and legal services.

National Child Labour Project (NCLP) for the rehabilitation of child labour. Under the scheme, Project Societies at the district level are fully funded for opening up of Special Schools/Rehabilitation Centres for the rehabilitation of child labourers. These Special Schools/Rehabilitation Centers provide non-formal education, vocational training, supplementary nutrition and stipend to children withdrawn from employment.

INDO-US Child Labour Project (INDUS): The Ministry of Labour, Government of India and the US Department of Labour have initiated a

project aimed at eliminating child labour in 10 hazardous sectors across 21 districts in five States namely, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh and NCT of Delhi.

Theoretical explanations of Child Abuse

A number of explanations have been given by scholars to explain the motivational factors in child abuse. Of these, the important ones are: (i) psychiatric explanation; (ii) socio-cultural explanation which includes (a) social situations! explanation, (b) social habitability explanation, and (c) social control explanation; (hi) resource explanation; (iv) social international explanation; and (v) social learning explanation.

"The psychiatric explanation was propounded by scholars like Kempc (1972), Steele and Pollock (1968), Gelles (1973), and Parke and Collmer (1975)¹¹" links with child abuse factors such as mental illness and personality defects or intra-individual abnormalities. "It also links abusive parents' own childhood experiences to the individuals' weak personality development and poor self-control (Wolfe. 1987:45)¹²". The thesis that personality disorder is responsible for child abuse was further advanced by reports that abusers often had a propensity for impulsive and/or anti-social acts extended beyond the preventing role. A parent, according to this explanation, may abuse his/her child due to unmet emotional needs that signify discontentment, anger or irritability), an inability to balance the child's needs and capabilities with own (parental) expectations, or emotional scars from their own abusive or deprived family background affecting their ability to care for their own offspring (Wolfe. 1987:45),

This explanation initially drew support from many field, including law-makers and public-interest groups because it directed most of the re-

responsibility or abusive behaviour squarely at the individual involved, and absolved society from blame in contributing to the risk of child abuse through lack of education, adequate housing, family support programmes, employment opportunities, and so on. However, recent researches have disproved the role of psychopathology in child abuse.

The socio-cultural explanation, given in the 1970s, maintained that external forces or socio-demographic variables within the society caused child abuse. This explanation includes three sub-explanations: social situational, social habitability and social control.

The social-situational explanation proposes that abuse and violence arise out of two factors: structural stress and cultural norms. As the social structure in which a parent lives becomes more stress ridden (or is perceived as more stressful), the greater becomes the possibility that family violence will surface as an attempt to gain control over irritating, tense events. Cultural sanctioning of violence as an appropriate conflict resolution technique further provides a foundation for the use of corporal punishment in child rearing. "If a parent was frequently exposed to harsh physical punishment as a child, he/she may have greater propensity toward viewing such behaviour as normative and inhibition against physical force may be lessened (Bandura, 1973)¹³". Steinmetz and Straus (1974) have maintained that factors such as low income, unemployment, isolation, unwanted pregnancy and conflict with spouse/in-laws, cause structural stresses which, combined with the cultural acceptance for violence to resolve conflict, lead to the use of force and violence against children at home. "Talking of social factors which cause stress, Gil (1970)" has referred to social class and family size, Light (1973: 556-595) has referred to unemployment, and Garbarino (1977:721-735) has referred to social isolation¹⁴.

"The major problem in this explanation according to Fiedman (1982) is that it is unable to account for the finding that given the same set of deprivation or adverse conditions, many parents do and others do not abuse their children¹⁵".

The social habitability explanation was proposed by James Garbarino in 1977. "According to him, the nature of child maltreatment depends upon the quality of the environment in which the person and family live, or the level of family support in the environment. The lesser the family support the greater the risk of maltreatment of children¹⁶".

The social control explanation was propounded by Gelles in 1973. "According to him, parents use violence against their children because they have no fear of being hit back, for of being arrested (unless some neighbor lodges a complaint with the police)¹⁷". "Thus, violence is used when (i) the cost of being violent is to be less than the rewards, (ii) the absence of effective social control over family relations decreases the cost (of one member being violent towards another), and (ii: family structures reduce social control in family relations and, therefore, reduce the costs and increase the rewards of being violent (Gelles and Come 1985:121)¹⁸". "Laslett (1978:480) has also said that: (a) inequality in hot reduces both social control and the costs of being violent, and (b) the privacy in the family serves to reduce the degree of social control exercise, over family relations¹⁹". "Gelles (1973) has maintained that certain types children—like the handicapped, ugly, demanding, premature—are at greater risk of being abused by their parents²⁰". This is because either they, make great demands (economically, socially or psychologically) on their Parents or they are perceived as not providing sufficient gratification in return for the parents'

investment of time and energy. Thus, when a parent perceives the costs of parenthood to outweigh the rewards, he uses violence against his children. "Ivan Nye (1979) like Gelles, had also earlier accepted the application of Peter Blau's theory, in explaining child abuse. He has proposed that child beating is less common in families that have relatives and/or friends nearby²¹". Recasting Nye's proposition, "Gelles and Cornell (1985) have proposed that child-beating is more common when relatives, friends and neighbors (that is, non-family members) are unavailable, unable or unwilling to be part of the daily system of family interaction, and thus unable to serve as agents of formal and informal social control²²". Gelles has further maintained that the greater the disparity between perceived investment in a family relationship (that is, parenting) and the perceived returns on the investment, the greater the likelihood that there will be violence. This also explains why children of five to seven years of age are more likely victims of child abuse than children of 14 to 16 years of age. Parents of younger children perceive a rather large investment in their children and feel that they get little in the way of actual return than parents of older children.

This explanation has been criticized on the grounds that: (1) It is preposterous to assume that relations between parents and children are based on reciprocity and that parents' treatment of children is determined in terms of calculations of rewards and costs. (2) Assuming it is so, which do all the parents not make such calculations and only a few do it, that is, why do all the parents not beat their children and only some parents indulge in child-beating? Does this not ignore the personality factor in the use of violence? (3) Why are children who work and earn also beaten by their parents (like non-working children) when there is some 'return' of parenting"?

The resource explanation was given by William Goode in 1971. "According to it, the use of force by an individual depends upon the extent to which he can command or master the resources—social, personal and economic²³". The more resources a person has, the less he/she will use force in an open manner. Thus, a father who wants to be a dominant person in the family but has little education, low prestige job, low income and lacks interpersonal skills, may choose to use violence against his children to maintain the dominant position.

"The social interactional explanation was given by Burgess in 1979. It approaches the etiology of child abuse in terms, of the interplay between individual family and social factors in relation to both past (for example, exposure to abuse as a child) and present (for example, a demanding child) events²⁴". The parents' learning history, inter-personal experiences, and intrinsic capabilities are regarded as predisposing characteristics presumed to be important contributors to an abusive pattern. In this explanation, the potential role of a child in provoking abuse is also acknowledged. The conditions under which a child is reared and the methods used by the parents, particularly their punitive methods, may help to explain why some adults are predisposed to abusive behavior, given certain setting conditions.

Although this explanation is primarily concerned with the current behavior of the abusive parent in the context of the family or community psychological mechanisms such as perceptions and interpretations of events are also recognized as important factors in influencing the parent-child interactions (Wolfe, 1987:49). "The international expiation thus is not necessarily limited to observable behavior alone. Like parental criticisms or displays of anger...) but includes cognitive and effective processes too (like intelligence, attitudes...) that may mediate behavioral changes²⁵".

The social learning explanation lays emphasis on the learned nature of parenting and the fact that many parents have insufficient knowledge and skill to equip them to carry out the highly complex task of rearing. They not only lack fundamental skills (of rearing children) but there may also be an absence of coping strategies to deal with stress, giving rise to a spiraling effect of increased stress and less effective coping.

The National Incidence of Child Abuse and Neglect

The findings of the Third National Incidence Study of Child Abuse and Neglect (NIS-3) show a sharp increase in the scope of the problem, whether maltreatment is defined using the Harm Standard or the Endangerment Standard.

Estimated Incidence As Defined by the Harm Standard.

An estimated 1,553,800 children in the United States were abused or neglected under the Harm Standard in 1993. "The NIS-3 total reflects a 67% increase since the NIS-2 estimate, which indicated that the total was 931,000 children in 1986, and it corresponds to a 149% increase since the NIS-1 estimate for 1980 of 625,100 children. Significant or close-to-significant increases were found in both abuse and neglect. The number of abused children who were countable under the Harm Standard rose by 46% from an estimated 507,700 in the NIS-2 to 743,200 in the NIS-3. The number of neglected children who fit the Harm Standard increased significantly from 474,800 during the NIS-2 data collection in 1986 to 879,000 at the time of the NIS-3 data period in 1993. In the estimates given here and below, children are included in all categories that apply to them (i.e., those who were both abused and neglected are included in both estimates)²⁶".

Considering specific types of abuse and neglect as defined by the Harm Standard, significant increases since the NIS-2 were found in the incidence of sexual abuse, physical neglect, and emotional neglect, and a close-to-significant (i.e., statistically marginal) increase was observed in the incidence of physical abuse.

The estimated number of sexually abused children under the Harm Standard rose from 119,200 in 1986 to 217,700 in 1993 (an 83% increase).

The number of physically neglected children under the Harm Standard increased from an estimated 167,800 at the time of the NIS-2 to an estimated 338,900 in the NIS-3 (a 102% rise in incidence); There was a 333% increase in the estimated number of emotionally neglected children using the Harm Standard, from 49,200 in the NIS-2 to 212,800 in the NIS-3; and The estimated number of physically abused children under the Harm Standard was 269,700 at the time of the NIS-2, but it had increased to 381,700 during the NIS-3 (a 42% increase).

When these abused and neglected children were classified according to the injury or harm they suffered from maltreatment that fit the Harm Standard, there was a substantial and significant increase in the incidence of children who were seriously harmed and a statistically marginal increase in the number for whom injury could be linefeed due to the severe nature of their maltreatment. The estimated number of seriously injured children essentially quadrupled from 141,700 to 565,000 in the intervening 7 years between the NIS-2 and the NIS-3 (a 299% increase). The number for whom injury could be linefeed increased from an estimated 105,500 children in the NIS-2 to an estimated 165,300 children in the NIS-3 (a 57% increase).

Estimated Incidence Using the Endangerment Standard Between 1986 and 1993, the total estimated number of abused and neglected children in the United States who fit the Endangerment Standard nearly doubled: in 1986, there were an estimated 1,424,400 abused and neglected children in the United States. The NIS-3 estimate of 2,815,600 reflects a 98% increase over the NIS-2 figure. Significant increases were found in both abuse and neglect. The number of abused children more than doubled from an estimated 590,800 to 1,221,800 (a 107% increase), while the estimated number of neglected children also more than doubled from 917,200 to 1,961,300 (a 114% increase).

- The increases were substantial and significant in all types of abuse and neglect except educational neglect;
- The estimated number of physically abused children rose from 311,500 to 614,100 (a 97% increase);
- The estimated number of sexually abused children increased from an estimated 133,600 children to 300,200 (a 125% increase);
- The more recent estimate of the number of emotionally abused children was 183% higher than the previous estimate (188,100 in 1986 versus 532,200 in 1993);
- The estimated number of physically neglected children increased from 507,700 to 1,335,100 (a 163% increase); and
- The estimated number of emotionally neglected children nearly tripled in the interval between the studies, rising from 203,000 in 1986 to 585,100 in 1993 (a 188% increase).

When the children whose abuse or neglect met the Endangerment Standard were classified according to the injury or harm they suffered,

significant increases were evident in two categories. First, the 1993 estimate of the number of children who were endangered by their maltreatment (but not yet harmed) was more than four times the corresponding 1986 estimate. That is, the number of endangered children rose from an estimated 254,000 in 1986 to an estimated 1,032,000 in 1993 (a 306% increase). Second, the number of children who were seriously injured or harmed by abuse or neglect that fit the Endangerment Standard in 1993 was well over one-half million, which is nearly quadruple the 1986 estimate for this category. In 1986, an estimated 143,300 children had been seriously injured by abuse or neglect; in 1993, the figure was 569,900 children (a 298% increase). Note that nearly all (99%) of the children who counted as seriously injured here were also countable under the Harm Standard, so the near-quadrupling of their numbers since 1986 essentially reiterates what was reported above in connection with the Harm Standard.

Distribution of Child Abuse and Neglect by the Child's Characteristics

The child's sex and age were related to the rate of maltreatment, but race was not.

Child's Sex. Girls were sexually abused about three times more often than boys, under both the Harm Standard and the Endangerment Standard. This finding reiterates the NIS-2 result, so females' disproportionately greater risk of sexual abuse has been stable over time. This sex difference in incidence rates of sexual abuse leads to higher rates of abuse in general among girls. Also, because the definitional guidelines permit the inference that injury or harm occurred in connection with the more extreme forms of sexual abuse, girls' greater risk of sexual abuse also accounts for their higher incidence rates for inferred injury.

At the same time, boys had higher incidence rates than girls in some arenas, and boys' maltreatment risks also demonstrated some increases since the NIS-2. Boys were at somewhat greater risk of serious injury (24% higher than girls' risk under both definitional standards), and boys were significantly more likely to be emotionally neglected (boys' risk was 18% greater than girls'). Also, boys' rates of physical neglect defined by the Harm Standard and of emotional abuse using the Endangerment Standard increased more since the NIS-2 than girls' rates did. Moreover, trends in the incidence of fatal injuries from maltreatment moved in opposite directions for girls and boys-the incidence of fatally injured girls declined slightly since the NIS-2, while the incidence of fatally injured boys rose.

Child's Age. A consistent feature of the age differences in incidence rates within the NIS-3 was the lower incidence of maltreatment among the younger children under both definitional standards. In most cases, the differentiation was between the 0- to 2-year-olds and older children or between the 0- to 5-year-olds and older children. It is possible that the lower rates at these younger ages reflect under coverage of these age groups. That is, prior to attaining school age, children are less observable to community professionals.

Another recurring theme in connection with age is that of disproportionate increases in the incidence of maltreatment among the younger children (under 12 years old) and especially among children in their middle-childhood years (ages 6 to 11). Note that as circumstances deteriorate and maltreatment becomes more prevalent and more severe, older children have greater opportunities for escape. Also, older children are more able to defend themselves and retaliate. These factors may have

moderated the increases in maltreatment that were observed among the older age groups.

The disproportionate increases during the younger and middle-childhood years mean that the overall profiles of age differences in maltreatment were different in the NIS-3 than they had been in the NIS-2. During the NIS-2, the risk of maltreatment generally increased with the age of the child in a close-to-linear fashion. With the lopsided increases among the younger children and among children in their middle-childhood years, the profile has changed toward a curvilinear configuration-where the middle-years of childhood are associated with the maximum risk of maltreatment-and toward a somewhat flatter distribution-where age differences are somewhat attenuated overall compared to their NIS-2 patterns.

One of the most striking findings is the age distribution of sexual abuse, which combined the general flattening of the age differences in incidence rates with a very low age transition in the distribution of incidence rates. The rate of sexual abuse as defined under the Endangerment Standard was very low for 0- to 2-year-olds, but then relatively constant for children ages 3 and older, indicating a very broad age range of vulnerability from preschool age on.

Race. The NIS-3 found no race differences in maltreatment incidence. The NIS-3 reiterates the findings of the earlier national incidence studies in this regard. That is, the NIS-1 and the NIS-2 also found no significant race differences in the incidence of maltreatment or maltreatment-related injuries.

Service providers may find these results somewhat surprising in view of the disproportionate representation of children of color in the child welfare population and in the clientele of other public agencies. However, it should be recognized that the NIS methodology identifies a much broader range of children than those who come to the attention of any one type of service agency or the even smaller subset who receive child protective and other child welfare services. The NIS findings suggest that the different races receive differential attention somewhere during the process of referral, investigation, and service allocation, and that the differential representation of minorities in the child welfare population does not derive from inherent differences in the rates at which they are abused or neglected. It is also important to recognize that while there are no overall race differences in the incidence of child abuse and neglect in the NIS-3 findings, subsequent analyses that simultaneously consider multiple characteristics may reveal race differences in maltreatment incidence among specific subsets of children (e.g., for children of certain ages, for one sex but not the other, etc.).

Distribution of Child Abuse and Neglect by Family Characteristics

The incidence of child maltreatment varied as a function of family income, family structure, family size, and the metropolitan status of the county.

Family Structure. Children of single parents were at higher risk of physical abuse and of all types of neglect and were overrepresented among seriously injured, moderately injured, and endangered children. Compared with their counterparts living with both parents, children in single parent families had:

- A 7% greater risk of being harmed by physical abuse (using the stringent Harm Standard) and a 63% greater risk of experiencing any countable physical abuse (using the Endangerment Standard);
- An 87% greater risk of being harmed by physical neglect and a 165% greater risk of experiencing any countable physical neglect;
- A 74% greater risk of being harmed by emotional neglect and a 64% greater risk of experiencing any countable emotional neglect;
- A 220% (or more than three times) greater risk of being educationally neglected; An approximately 80% greater risk of suffering serious injury or harm from abuse or neglect;
- An approximately 90% greater risk of receiving moderate injury or harm as a result of child maltreatment; and
- A 120% (or more than two times) greater risk of being endangered by some type of child abuse or neglect.

Among children in single-parent households, those living with only their fathers were approximately one and two-thirds times more likely to be physically abused than those living with only their mothers.

Although parents are not necessarily, nor even most frequently, the perpetrators of maltreatment, the relationship between parent structure and maltreatment incidence is understandable, considering the added responsibilities and stresses of single-parenting together with the likelihood that surrounding social and practical support may be inadequate.

Family Size. The incidence of maltreatment was related to the number of dependent children in the family, especially in the categories of physical and educational neglect. For educational neglect, and for physical

neglect according to the Harm Standard, the pattern was nonlinear: the incidence rates were highest for children in the largest families (those with four or more children), intermediate for "only" children, and lowest for children in families with two to three children. Children in the largest families were almost three times more likely to be educationally neglected, and nearly two and two-fifths times more likely to be physically neglected under the Harm Standard, compared to children in families with two or three children. Under the Endangerment Standard, the pattern was one of increasing incidence of physical neglect with greater numbers of children. Children in the largest families were physically neglected at nearly three times the rate of those who came from "only" child families.

Additional children in a household mean additional tasks and responsibilities, so it is understandable why incidence rates of child abuse and neglect may be higher when there are more children. Accounting for why "only" children have higher rates of educational neglect and of physical neglect under the Harm Standard than children in families with two or three children requires a different explanation. One possibility is that there may be too many expectations focused on "only" children, whereas expectations (and disappointments) are diffused over multiple children in the larger families. Another possibility is that many "only" child households represent the early stages in their families' development, since a number of these families will have additional children, in time. Thus, many "only" children are in families with relatively young and inexperienced parents and caretakers.

County Metropolitan Status.

The incidence of children who had been moderately harmed by maltreatment was significantly lower among children in large urban counties than among children who lived in other urban counties. This was interpreted as reflecting a general under coverage of moderately injured maltreated children in the large urban counties. It was not clear whether this was because the moderately injured children are less likely to be encountered by community professionals in the large urban centers, because community professionals in these locales are less likely to identify these children as maltreated, or because the NIS information sources in these counties are less likely to submit data about these maltreated children.

Family Income. Despite the fact that only a rather gross index of family income was available, and despite a substantial percentage of cases with missing data on this factor, family income was significantly related to incidence rates in nearly every category of maltreatment. Compared to children whose families earned \$30,000 per year or more, those in families with annual incomes below \$15,000 per year were:

- More than 22 times more likely to experience some form of maltreatment under the Harm Standard and over 25 times more likely to suffer maltreatment of some type using the Endangerment Standard;
- Almost 14 times more likely to be harmed by some variety of abuse and nearly 15 times more likely to be abused using the Endangerment Standard criteria;
- More than 44 times more likely to be neglected, by either definitional standard;

- Almost 16 times more likely to be a victim of physical abuse under the Harm Standard and nearly 12 times more likely to be a victim of physical abuse using the Endangerment Standard;
- Almost 18 times more likely to be sexually abused by either definitional standard;
- Thirteen times more likely to be emotionally abused under the Harm Standard Criteria and more than 18 times more likely to be emotionally abused in a manner that fit Endangerment Standard requirements;
- Forty times more likely to experience physical neglect under the Harm Standard and over 48 times more likely to be a victim of physical neglect using the Endangerment Standard;
- Over 29 times more likely to be emotionally neglected under the Harm Standard definitions and over 27 times more likely to be emotionally neglected by Endangerment Standard criteria;
- Nearly 56 times more likely to be educationally neglected, by either definitional standard;
- Sixty times more likely to die from maltreatment of some type under the Harm Standard and over 22 times more likely to die from abuse or neglect using the Endangerment Standard;
- Over 22 times more likely to be seriously injured by maltreatment under the Harm Standard and almost 22 times more likely to be seriously injured by maltreatment that fit the Endangerment Standard requirements;
- About 18 times more likely to be moderately injured by abuse or neglect under the Harm Standard and nearly 20 times more likely to

have a moderate injury from maltreatment as defined by the Endangerment Standard;

- Fifty-seven times more likely to be classified as having an inferred injury under the Harm Standard and 39 times more likely to meet the criteria for inferred injury as defined by the Endangerment Standard; and
- Over 31 times more likely to be considered endangered, although not yet injured, by some type of abusive or neglectful treatment.

The NIS-3 findings on the correlation between family income and child maltreatment are entirely consistent with the earlier findings of the NIS-2. Moreover, they cannot be plausibly explained on the basis of the higher visibility of lower-income families to community professionals.

On the one hand, the NIS sentinels observe substantial numbers of children and families at the middle- and upper-income levels. The large majority of maltreated children were recognized by professionals likely to encounter children and families at all income levels, such as sentinels in hospitals, schools, day-care centers, mental health agencies, voluntary social service agencies; by professionals not represented by NIS sentinel categories; and by the general public. Sentinels in schools alone recognized the majority of the maltreated children. Although the NIS design includes only public schools, approximately 89% of the U.S. population of school-age children attends public schools, so children attending the public schools represent a broad spectrum of family income levels. Moreover, the private schools not reflected in the NIS include religiously affiliated schools, which have sliding scales for poorer children, so children who attend private schools are not necessarily from better economic circumstances than children enrolled in public schools.

On the other hand, if the income finding is interpreted as an artifact of selective observation of low-income families, then it would mean that there have to be enough undetected abused and neglected children in the middle- and upper-income brackets used here to equalize the incidence rates across different income categories. That would require an astounding number of still-undetected children in the nation who experience countable maltreatment. Specifically, it would mean that an additional 2,138,700 children suffered maltreatment according to the Harm Standard yet remained hidden to the NIS. Similarly, it would mean there were an additional 4,500,700 children in 1993 who experienced maltreatment under the Endangerment Standard but who escaped observation by community professionals. To add some perspective as to what this would entail, consider that almost seven% of the total U.S. child population would be maltreated in countable ways yet entirely escape the attention of the spectrum of community professionals who serve as NIS sentinels, and all of these additional children would have to be in families with incomes of \$15,000 per year or more.

Considering the implications of the alternative, it appears more plausible to assume that the income-related differences in incidence found in the NIS reflect real differences in the extent to which children in different income levels are being abused or neglected. Note that there are a number of problems associated with poverty that may contribute to child maltreatment: more transient residence, poorer education, and higher rates of substance abuse and emotional disorders. Moreover, families at the lower socioeconomic levels have less adequate social support systems to assist parents in their child care responsibilities.

Distribution of Child Abuse and Neglect by Perpetrator Characteristics

Children who had been maltreated as defined by the Harm Standard were categorized according to their relationship to the most closely related perpetrator and according to this perpetrator's sex, age, and employment status; these categorizations were examined in relation to the type of maltreatment and the severity of the child's injury or harm. Perpetrators' relationships to the children also were examined in relation to the children's race. The findings represent only a preliminary exploration of perpetrator characteristics in the NIS-3 data, since they lack significance tests concerning potential relationships and substantial percentages of the children were missing information concerning certain of the perpetrator characteristics.

Perpetrator's Relationship to the Child. The majority of all children countable under the Harm Standard (78%) were maltreated by their birth parents, and this held true both for children who were abused (62% were maltreated by birth parents) and for those who were neglected (91 % experienced neglect by birth parents).

Birth parents were the most closely related perpetrators for 72% of the physically abused children and for 81% of the emotionally abused children. The pattern was distinctly different for sexual abuse. Nearly one-half of the sexually abused children were sexually abused by someone other than a parent or parent-substitute, while just over one-fourth were sexually abused by a birth parent, and one-fourth were sexually abused by other than a birth parent or parent-substitute. In addition, a sexually abused child was most likely to sustain a serious injury or impairment when a birth parent was the perpetrator.

Perpetrator's Sex. Children were somewhat more likely to be maltreated by female perpetrators than by males: 65% of the maltreated children had been maltreated by a female, whereas 54% had been maltreated by a male. Of children who were maltreated by their birth parents, the majority (75%) was maltreated by their mothers and a sizable minority (46%) was maltreated by their fathers (some children were maltreated by both parents). In contrast, children who were maltreated by other parents or parent-substitutes, or by other persons, were more likely to have been maltreated by a male than by a female (80 to 85% were maltreated by males; 14 to 41 % by females).

Abused children presented a different pattern in connection with the sex of their perpetrators than did the neglected children. Children were more often neglected by female perpetrators (87% by females versus 43% by males). This finding is congruent with the fact that mothers and mother substitutes tend to be the primary caretakers and are the primary persons held accountable for any omissions and/or failings in caretaking. In contrast, children were more often abused by males (67% were abused by males versus 40% by females). The prevalence of male perpetrators was strongest in the category of sexual abuse, where 89% of the children were abused by a male compared to only 12% by a female.

Among all abused children, those abused by their birth parents were about equally likely to have been abused by mothers as by fathers (50% and 58%, respectively), but those abused by other parents, parent-substitutes, or other, no parental perpetrators were much more likely to be abused by males (80 to 90% by males versus 14 to 15% by females). This general pattern held for emotional abuse, but was slightly different in the area of physical

abuse. Children who had been physically abused by their birth parents were more likely to have suffered at the hands of their mothers than their fathers (60% versus 48%), while those who had been physically abused by other parents or parent-substitutes were much more likely to have been abused by their fathers or father-substitutes (90% by their fathers versus 19% by their mothers). For sexual abuse, the child's relationship to the perpetrator made very little difference, since males clearly predominated as perpetrators, whatever their relationship to the child. Moreover, the severity of the injury or impairment that the child experienced as a result of maltreatment did not appear to bear any relationship to the sex of the perpetrator.

Perpetrator's Age. The perpetrator's age was entirely unknown for one-third of the children who were countable under the Harm Standard. Given the prevalence of children maltreated by perpetrators of unknown age, the findings here are tentative, since they could easily be eradicated if all perpetrators' ages were known.

Among all maltreated children, only a small percentage (13%) had been maltreated by a perpetrator in the youngest age bracket (under 26 years of age). However, younger perpetrators were slightly more predominant among children who had been sexually abused (where 22% had been sexually abused by a perpetrator under 26 years of age) and among children who had been maltreated in any way by someone who was not their parent or parent-substitute (among whom 40% had been maltreated by a perpetrator in the youngest age bracket).

A child's severity of injury or harm from maltreatment appeared not to be associated with the age of the perpetrator.

Perpetrator's Employment Status. Perpetrator's employment status was unknown for more than one-third of the maltreated children, limiting the value of the findings on this issue. Nearly one-half of all maltreated children were abused by a perpetrator who was employed, and this held true for both abuse and neglect. Of the children who sustained serious injury, the majority were maltreated by an employed perpetrator. In no category were the majority of children maltreated by a perpetrator who was unemployed.

Child's Race and Relationship to the Perpetrator. Because the perpetrator's race was not known for children submitted to the study solely through non-CPS sources, the child's race was examined in connection with the relationship to the perpetrator and with the nature and severity of the maltreatment.

For overall abuse, child's race reflected no notable connection to the relationship with the perpetrator. However, among sexually abused children, white children constituted a greater proportion of children who were sexually abused by their birth parents than of those sexually abused by other parents and parent-substitutes, and by others. Among physically abused children, white children were more prevalent among those who were physically abused by other parents and parent-substitutes than among those who were physically abused by their birth parents or among those physically abused by other types of perpetrators. Although non-white children were the minority of victims in all categories, they were more prevalent among children who were physically or sexually abused by perpetrators other than parents or parent-substitutes.

White children are a larger majority of those who suffered serious injury, whereas nonwhite children's representation was strongest among those who experienced moderate injury and among those for whom injury could be linefeed based on the severity of their maltreatment.

A VISION FOR ABUSED CHILDREN IN THE 21ST CENTURY :

The vision within the normative and ethical framework provided by the constitution of India's Directive Principles of State policy (DPSP) and the UN convention on the of child particularly commits us to :

- Ensure the best possible start to the life of the young child for the child's learning to learn ; learning to do, learning to live together.
- A Common understanding of early child development as and entry point for India's Human Development Strategy, where the vest possible start of life within a nurturing family environment is the basic foundation for the child future growth and development.
- A comprehensive child-centered approach which respect cultural pattern and diversity and which take into consideration the health, nutrition, cognitive, emotional and social needs of the child. An approach driven by the best interests of the child.
- A family focused approaches, which empower families as the first line of action in providing care an protection and encourage shared parenting and caring responsibilities.
- A community based approach, which is locally relevant, and is conceived, planned and managed by the community. One that lead to a community-based mechanism to monitor and track child care and development especially for families and children at risk,
- A gender sensitive approach that seeks to ensure the realization of the right of girl and women, through focused intervention across the

life cycle, and especially in the early childhood.

- Create and enabling joyful learning environment for young child-in family/community and at childcare centers.
- Build a Flexible, locally relevant intervention that respect cultural diversity.
- Promote preventive approaches to malnutrition and disability-intervening as early as possible, across the life cycle, ensuring early childhood care for survival, growth development, protection and participation.
- Focus on the more crucial and vulnerable age group prenatal under 3 year's period. Especially addressing children and families/communities that are disadvantaged, especially vulnerable and at risk.
- Anequity norm, which entitles every family to claim access to equity childcare intervention and support.
- Ensuring that children can realize their full potential in health, learning and earning, as respected and informal citizens, able to participate indecision which affect their lives.
- Ensuring that realization of child rights flows from, and contributes to, the growth of cohesive and inclusive societies.
- A right perspective, where in every child right to survival, development protection and participation are fulfilled through no partnerships of parents, communities civil societies and government to meet their obligations to children. The basic strategy should the Life cycle Approach" Which includes:

- In the end, we believe that the government should emphasize upon bottom up approach rather than top-down approach, focusing on local solutions using resources available in the community and builds on positive local traditions of child care. The six pronged strategies of the bottom-up approach are:
- Effective community mobilization through formation of village health committee and proactive dialogue between social groups and institutions, using methods such as organize. Convergence and partnership between the services providers, administration and NGOs involved in Implementation.
- Capacity building of child care functionaries and community, community empowerment for organizing nutrition and child care activities.
- Developing Community based nutrition counseling and child care sessions.
- Bringing behavioral change through effective communication and Promoting gender sensitive childcare practices in families and other institutions.
- We Believe that an integrated approach with bottom up strategy will be the key to work for child rights.
- The most immediate consequence of child who cannot hope to grow into a healthy and creative adult. It has also wider socio economic ramifications.
- If we look at the supply side of child labour, we find that all the cause of the supply of child labour have positive feedback efforts. Poverty, for example is the primary cause of child labour, adult wages and hence effects is iridous as it mars formation of human

capital for the future labour market so that he or she will be unable to earn more as an adult. Hence any partial and segmented approach will not be effective. Development factors including educational measures and social security Measures must be integrated into any strategy for elimination of child labour.

- The supply of based on low technology will hamper modernization and higher productivity. The continuation of child labour is a recipe for any economy to get stuck at low wages, low productivity and low growth rates.

RIGHT OF CHILD

(UNITED NATION GENERAL ASSEMBLY, 20 NOV, 1998)

Countries includes in contract :-

- Accept that sanction of Human right in the world is basis of freedom, Justices and peace.
- Express their consensus that family, society and group members especially children development and essential protector and assistant shall be given to child so that protection and assistant shall be given to child so that he can lead his life with resistibility.
- Accept, that a child may be bitterly developed in family with love affection, sympathy and mutual understanding.
- Understand, that children are living in hard situation in the world and they are subject of special attention .
- Protection of child and development all nations keeping their tradition and culture values especially in developing counties, congress included in contact experienced their Conesus about following.

- Article-1 : In the prospective of this contract, child means every person without and discrimination of caste class, creed and sex under 18 year.
- Article-2 : All computers who signed over this contract will respect the right of child and ensure their use by children.
- Article-3: Attention shall be given for total wateriest of children whether the activities are to be done by public or private organization.
- Article-4: All countries will social economics and cultural area for children use the resources.
- Article-5: Parent and guidance's will perform their responsibilities to respect child and meet his need.
- Article-6: Every child has right of survival every attempt shall be made for his development.
- Article-7: Child registration in compulsory so that he many be given the name of his father and neutrality.
- Article:-8:If any one for filled the nationality of child all countries will press that country to reinstate nationality of that child.
- **Article-9 :**
 - Countries included in contract will ensure this that a child should not be isolated from his parents wishes unless and legal officer understand that his parents are not appropriate to deal with him . This type of condition is necessary in the situation of wherein parents maltreat and neglect or father mother themselves separated.

- In this article and it para No.-1 during and kind at proceeding every part who wishes to participate, shall allowed to express his ideas.
- Countries included in contract will welcome the right of child and have regular relation with the parents of the child provided there relations shall be good in the interest of child.
- If countries included in contract proceeding such as banishment, under arrest, home arrest, migration or death any of them father or mother, has to isolate from child, father mother and children or if appropriate other member of family or non member of family will give awareness provided such is awareness is not in welfare of child. Countries included in contract will also ensured that are who provide information should not suffers adverse effects.
- Article-10 : In para No. 1 of article-9, according to the responsibilities of countries included in contract for the reemitting with family of any country to leave that country of come an application is submitted by child or father or mother, then countries included in contract will take positive as well as humans atone action. These countries will also ensured on there on these application that they should not be affected aversely. 2. If the parents of child live in separated countries then a child has right to have regular personal relation if terms allowed. These countries will welcome if parents do some but the right of leaving country shall be redistricted, are regulated by court and necessary to maintain national security public system, public health etc.

- Article-11: Included country members will initiate on sending wrongly children to foreign countries and not return to country incidence. For this objective member countries will attempts on one way and two way contract.
- Article-12: Child who can express him ideas, shall be ensured by contract, member countries, that he has right to express his ideas related to issues. Adequate importance shall be given to child according to child age and maturity. For this purpose a child shall be given to child according to child age and maturity. For this purpose a child shall be given an opportunity to express his idea self or by representatives or institution during legal or administrative proceedings.
- Article-13: Child will interaction in the right of manifestation in the form of oral, written publication or in art form or any other media lucked by child. Very part of information receiving or telling other, a child has.
- This sort of right may be under some terms and condition but that restriction ought to be legal.
 - (a) For other rights and prestige.
 - (b) National security, or public system or for public health and morality.
- Article-14 : Countries included in contract ensure the right of child according to machined idea, or religious freedom in contract. Countries included countries will respect the rights related to right and duties according to emerging capacities of child for thin use of rights. There may limitation of religion, beliefs and their

demonstration which are necessary for public security system, health and mortality or fundamental right of people.

- Article-15 : Including countries in contract accept children freedom to formulate an organization and peace fall gathering. No any kind of restriction other than those which violate the law of any country, shall not be observed.
- Article-16: There shall be no legal restriction on child personal life, family, house and letter correspondence nor shall be attack on child respect, prestige. Child has to safe guard from such sort of intervention.
- Article-17: Included countries member accept public and mass media role an it importance and ensure that child can getter information from National or international channel especially from such sources which are related to health, social spiritual mental and physical wellbeing. For this objective included countries members.
 - Will encourage public mass media channel to transmit information related to social and cultural aspects.
 - Encourage interaction aqueous to exchange information related to culture, national and international sources.
 - Encourage child publication and their availability within the reach of children.,
 - Encourage to media agencies to keep consideration on language related of rises of minorities and tribes.
 - Encourage media not to prepare information against children socialization.

- Article-18 :

1. Countries included in contract shall do all possible attempts that child care is joint responsibility of both and legal owners. Child interest shall be fundamental anxiety of them
2. For ensuring pre-right and encouraging countries included in contract will provide appropriate help to parents or legal guardians of child care. For giving care to child rendered by institutions.
3. Countries included in contract will ensure that working women ought to be eligible and could enjoy the right of their child care.

- Article-19 :

1. Countries included in contract will try their level best do legal, administration, social and educational endeavors so that cared child under father mother or legal guardians, could save from physical and maltreatment of sex.
2. According to relevance under their safe-guards effective process are assimilated to run social programme which could provide help to child. In these endeavors child abuse prevention identity such behaviour, reporting, trails, treatment, keeping eye on such phenomena and legal excitation are included.

- Article-20 :

1. If any child is denied permanently or quasi-permanently environment or for less welfare his placement is not useful that environment, in this condition that child has right to enjoy special protection.

2. Countries included in contract will make secondary system of care of child in according with their national laws.
 3. In this care, apart from other to take care a child by other is irreligious. In this care of child the attention of caste, religions, culture and language is essential.
- Article-20 :
 - 1- Countries included in contract provide sanction to adoption they will ensure that absolute consideration shall be done in the interest of child.
 - a. Adoption can be used under a eligible officer. This officer should insure the adoption legally done offer getting reliable information and verify relation of mother father and legal guardian , adoption can be accepted or not thin provide his counseling.
 - b. A child who is adopted in another country is only possible when his adoption is not fruitful by country man.
 - c. After ensuring all things appropriate action should be taken. In should be observed that him. Foreign adoption some one is not getting profit of nay kinds.
 - d. Where it is appropriate two way system should be used and attempts shall be made to send the child foreign under the guidance capable person or institutions.
 - Article-22 :
 1. Countries included in contract, will attempts if a child wants to get the class of refused or he is treated as a refuse under

international or national laws or processes whether he is with his parents or other or not, should get humans help.

2. For this purpose, countries included in contract as they feel appropriate, will cooperate with U.N. or any other international organization so that such child can get protection and helped. Father or mother should be treated of a refuse child so that action can be done to remeet the child with family members and get protection.

- Article-23 :

1. Countries included in contract accept that mentally retried and physically handicapped children should lead good life full for dignity. They ought to encourage standing on their own feet, he should be given proper participation in society.
2. Countries included in contract accept that they will assist those who will take care of handicap and disabled children in accordance with adequate resources.
3. By understaffing the special needs of disabled children, atone assistance shall be provided to parents and other who are looking these children. The objective of this assistance shall to provide education, training, health service, rehabilitation service, preparation of employment and opportunities of recreation ay be possible and he (child) adopts them in such a adoptive manners of society.
4. Countries included in contract will exchange knowledge regarding treatment therapies to control disability, in which knowledge of rehabilitation, education and vocational service are

included so that countries can extend their capabilities in these areas. In this developing country especially under consideration.

- Article-24 :

Countries included in contract sanctions the right of -

1. Getting treatment by the child preparing possible indication of health. Countries will attempt to in such a extent that no child leave without service.
2. Countries will try completely to implement and specially in following area.
 - a. To end child and infant mortality.
 - b. To ensure medical service and health service to child.
 - c. To attempt elimination of malnutrition from children. In them service easily available technology, sufficient food, safe water supply are included
 - d. To ensure antenatal and postnatal service's
 - e. To ensure creating awareness about breast feeding hygiene, environmental sanitation, prevention measure accident to child of weaker sections.
 - f. To encourage care of health, direction to parents and providing family planning education.
3. Countries included in contract make arrangements to eradicate harmful traditional practices.
4. Countries included in contract are committed to fulfill all these deeds especially in developing countries.

- **Article-25 :** Countries included in contract accept that a child should be given treatment and condition assessed in which he is given treatment by the capable officer who has heard, protected and treated.
- **Article-26 :**
 1. Countries included in contract will sanction the right of child to reap benefit from insurance and social security and will do every possible work that according to national laws Child enjoys right.
 2. If the child or on behalf of the child apply for these matters by guardians or any other individuals keeping the view by resources and situation, adequate benefit should be given to child.
- **Article-27**
 1. Countries included in contract accept that every child has right or receive appropriate physical, mental spiritual, moral and social development and life standard.
 2. Parents or any other who are looking after the child should provide essential condition for the developing of child according to their economic status.
 3. Countries included in contract according to their resources and national circumstances in the implementation of these right, their resistibility of caring the child, will provide help and if needed then help, helping programmes especially nutrition, clothes and for the housing, shall be provided by them.
 4. Countries included in contract will collect money from parents or related other residing in foreign countries especially in these matters where these are living in foreign countries.

• **Article-28 :**

1. Countries included in contract accept the right of child education and on the basis of equality, following attempts shall be made
2. To provide free primary education to child.
3. To encased professional and equipment higher secondary education for the child and provide freely along with financial aid.
4. On the bases of capacity, all possible attempts shall be made to provide higher education to the child.
5. T facilitates children by right of information and directions.
6. T ensures cent percent attendance of children in school and reduces the rate of school drop out.
7. Countries included in contract shall try to maintain discipline according to dignity of child.
8. To extent interaction cooperation and encourage to eradicate illiteracy from the world and provide modern science and technical knowledge to child.

Article-29 :

1. Countries included in contract, were consensus that the education of the child shall be directed in following sides -
 - (a) Total mental and physical personality development of child.
 - (b) To erect respect on in child about humans right, fundamental freedoms and U.N. declaration documents
 - (c) To developed a sentiment of respect in a child towards life values, languages, culture, residence of others about from his language, culture and religion.

- (d) To prepare a child such mutual understanding, peace tolerance, male female equality and friendship so that he can lead responsible life.
 - (e) To develop respect feeling in child about natural environment.
 - (f) Countries will provide education to child according to international indication.
- **Article-30** : In those countries wherein all castes, religion and languages minorities are lived, they shall be not restricted to speak their languages, observe religion and follow their own cultural values.
 - **Article-31** : Countries included in contract, will provide right to protect child from any economic loss, exploration, hazardous working condition, inheritance in child education, harmful condition to health, or physical, social, moral or mental wellbeing.
 - **Article-32** : Countries included in contract will educational, legal and social endeavors especially -
 To decide age for employment.
 - (a) To formulate legislations regarding working hours and terms and condition.
 - (b) To formulate legislation regarding working hours and terms and condition.
 - (c) To make provision for punishment.
 - **Article - 33** : Countries included in control will perform administrative, social and educational work so that child should not be used in suggesting the drugs and alcohol.

- Article-34 : Countries included in contract, are committed to escape children from sex, abuse in any forms for the sake of it they will be :-
 - (a) Child will not be motivated for sexual act
 - (b) Child will not completed for prostitution
 - (c) Child will not be use needed in any advertisement.
- Article-35 : Countries included in contract, child should not be sold and kid napped.
- Article-36 : Countries included in contract will save the child from any sort of undeclared activity and inappropriate exploitation.
- Article-37 :

Countries included in contract will ensure :-

- (a) Child shall be any kind of punishment.
 - (b) Child can not be isolated from freedom by willful means. The punishment shall be given to child according to law and procedure not be is assisted and imprisonment.
 - (c) Child will be given equal behaviour according to early, religion and age and humanity. They shall be kept isolated from adult when it shall be better in their right
 - (d) Child shall be authorized to get early judgment if some thing is wrong against him in any court.
- Article-38 :
 1. Countries included in contract, in every weapon conflict provide commitment to welcome the laws.

2. Every applied work shall be done that under 15 year child should not participate in any battle and war
 3. Child 15 year old should not be allowed or admitted in army
 4. Countries will do a lot in safe guarding the children who shall be under thump of battle.
- Article -39 : Countries included in contract will work to prevent child from neglect, exploitation and abuse of any type. To make child again normal and rehabilitate him in society, will create respectful environment.
 - Article-40 :
 - I. Countries included in contract accept that any child who isolated the law, shall be given minor punishment.
 - II. Countries will perform following deeds.
 - III. Child should be punished for that act which is not done intentionality
 - IV. If child is found quit yet he shall be given following quaternary.
 - V. Unless he provided offender
 - VI. His prevent shall be informed.
 - VII. Capable officer will hear the case
 - VIII. Child not be compelled for witness before court.
 - IX. If child committed heinous crime than again and again he should be trained.
 - X. Child should be given translate if he is to understand and the other language.

- XI. Any point shall note keep and effect on this contract which will not four able to child right and that,
- XII. Laws of country member country.
- XIII. International law, already included in that country.

PART-2

- Article- 42. Member participated in contract take for comprehensive publicity about principles and provision.
- Article-43. The commitments given about responsibilities in contract. An association shall be constituted to appraisal
 1. In this ten specialist shall be member of this association belonging to child welfare area and high moral status and dignitary. These members will be selected by thin own country them they will perform their work by their individuals capacity. Absolute consideration will be given of geographical area and main legal method so that equality can be ensured.
 2. These member shall be elected by country members nominated member list. Only one member can be nominated by country member.
 3. The election of association shall be ensured from the date of contract within 6 months. After that alternative year election of association will take place. U.N. secularly general will inform to each country member before 4 months before so that country member could submit thin nominations along 2 months. Then a list shall be prepared and submitted before the country member.
 4. Election will take in U.N. secretary general office of association members for 4 years. In which 2/3 member's presence will be

essential. Those members will be elected who will get highest votes.

5. members shall be elected for 4 years. they can second time be elected. Those who already elected member, five members time shall be ended before 2 years and such members selection shall be made by president of meeting by lottery system.
 6. if any member expired or regional for declared his registration that he is unable to perform his responsibilities, then countries which nominate, will appoint from thin selected list. That members will work up to rest period of expired or resigned members but acceptance of association is essential.
 7. Association will decide rules of it work process.
 8. Association will elect its designation for two year.
 9. Meeting will take place rationally U.N. head quarter or on any convenience place of association. Association will organized meeting yearly. If require with the due to permission of U.N. included country members will access the working at association the working of association.
 10. U.N. secretary will ensure management of no. of personal and facilities for effective working.
 11. On acceptance of U.N. Assembly, member of association will perform thin work in accordance with pre-determined terms and condition.
- Article-44 :
 1. Countries included in contract through U.N. secretary will provide report regarding child right.

- a. Whether two years enforcement of contract.
 - b. After if in every five years.
2. In this report, there is any factor which evate hindrance shall be subject of narration along with detailed information which will facilitate the aware of the members.
 3. Association well invite suggestions from member countries.
 4. Association through economics and social councils will submit its report in every 2 years.
 5. Countries included in contract will make available the report for their citizen.

The provision and effectiveness, shall encourage international cooperation in the world.

- (a) In specialized institution - UNICEF and other institutions representative shall be right about the implementation of such provision which come in area. Areas of contract which come in areas of specialized world institution, for especial counseling, these institutions could be invited. For this request can be made to give its report.
- (b) If any country who is country member submits such report in which request in made for technical counseling and help or indicated even regarding assistance. If association desires to include these indications, shall be submitted to UNICEF and other world institution.
- (c) Association can recommended to U.N. assembly that it should be requested to U.N. secretary on behalf of assembly that he should order to conduct researcher on child related subject and problems.

- (d) Under article 44 and 45 association can suggest on the bases of information that such sort of suggestions shall be sent to country member with their comments if any, shall be given to U.N. assembly.

PART-3 :

- Article- 46. All country member shall make thin signalizes on this contract documents.
- Article-47. The contract shall be accepted and acceptances will be submitted in the office of U.N. secretary general.
- Article-48: Any country can be participated in this contract. Application shall be submitted in the office of U.N. secretary general.
- Article-49 :
 1. This contract other general agreement by member countries shall be submitted in 20th session of U.N. secretary and came in force 30th day.
 2. No sooner did any member country with do as aforesaid then the contract shall be regulated in that country after 30 days.
- Article -50. Any member of assembly can submit memorandum regarding and abutment and will have to registered in the office of U.N. secretary U.N. secretary will inform to each members and request to these country members. Whether or not, calling assembling on these anointment is essential. In answers in are thin member received within four months, than U.N. secretary shall call U.N. assembly session. Participating members shall give vote in favour or unfavour of amendment offer that amendment shall be carried out.
 1. In this article all the adjustment passed by the process of untitled general assembly, shall be accepted by 2/3 members of houses.

2. If any amendment is regulated, then it shall be compulsory to accepted countries. For other countries, these contracts will be accepted.
- Article-51. Including countries member agreement and any trouble at the time of agreement on various issues shall be received U.N. secretary general and send to each country man. No a single objection shall be considered if that is not connected with contract aim and objectives. At any time objection can be returned from U.N. secretary general and the same shall be intimated to each member of country by him.
 - Article-52. Including members of the country can unaccepted the contract by intimation to U.N. secretary general such intimation shall be accepted after one year.
 - Article-53. U.N. secretary has alcohol as storekeeper of this document.
 - Article-54. U.N. secretary general will store the contract report dully translator in Russian, Spanish, Arbi, China, Presh and English language. All signatories made signatures on the contract of child right on 22 Non, 1985.

OBJECTIVE OF STUDY :

1. To Study the Socio - economic and demographic features of Parents of children.
2. To Study the Causes of child abuse, neglect and maltreatment.
3. To identify Various types of child abuse, neglect and maltreatment.
4. To understand the consequences of child abuse neglect and maltreatment.
5. To examine the association between Poverty and child abuse, neglect and maltreatment.

REFERENCES

1. According to WHO: "Child abuse or maltreatment constitutes all forms of physical and/or emotional ill-treatment, in the context of a relationship of responsibility.
2. According to WHO, term 'Child Abuse' may have different connotations in different cultural milieu and socio-economic situations.
3. According to the 2001 Census report, amongst all persons living with disabilities,
4. The National Policy for Children, 1974, "declared children to be a 'supreme national asset.
5. Ministry of Women and Child Development revealed that total expenditure on children in 2005-2006.
6. According to the report published in 2005 on 'Trafficking in Women and Children in India,
7. According to National Aids Control Organization (NACO),
8. The National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) reported 14,975 cases of various crimes against children in 2005
9. National Charter for Children, 2004
10. National Plan of Action for Children (NPAC), 2005
11. The psychiatric explanation was propounded by scholars like Kempc (1972), Steele and Pollock (1968), Gelles (1973), and Parke and Collmer (1975)
12. Personality development and poor self-control (Wolfe. 1987:45)
13. Normative and inhibition against physical force may be lessened (Bandura, 1973). Steinmetz and Straus (1974)

14. Gil (1970) has referred to social class and family size, Light (1973: 556-595) has referred to unemployment, and Garbarino (1977:721-735) has referred to social isolation.
15. Fiedman (1982) is that it is unable to account for the finding that given the same set of deprivation or adverse conditions
16. The social habitability explanation was proposed by James Garbarino in 1977
17. The social control explanation was propounded by Gelles in 1973
18. Reduce the costs and increase the rewards of being violent (Gelles and Come 1985:121)
19. Laslett (1978:480) serves to reduce the degree of social control exercise, over family relations.
20. Gelles (1973) has maintained that certain types children—like the handicapped
21. Ivan Nye (1979) like Gelles, had also earlier accepted the application of Peter Blau's theory, in explaining child abuse
22. Gelles and Cornell (1985) have proposed that child-beating is more common when relatives
23. The resource explanation was given by William Goode in 1971
24. The social interactional explanation was given by Burgess in 1979
25. (Wolfe, 1987:49). The international expiation
26. United States were abused or neglected under the Harm Standard in 1993

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Chapter - 2

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Undoubtedly in the context of social research, reach, review of literature and pre-assessment of studies is important ladder because without doing in researches cannot provide smooth management. Review of literature tells investigator on what subject, sub topics the studies have been carries out which types of research designs methods and techniques were used in them along with difficulties faced and resolved by them him. It is true that each social problem has relation with country, time and situations. From this point assessment of old studies is not only important but essential too. In the changed environment in present study how many problems may occur, which methods and techniques would be useful to study, which aspects, stages and factors had been studied before and which aspects are left over now which perceptive are out standing to study. How to do study so that research work might be simple and easy in objective form and save money, time and labour. This all is known to researches by doing review of literature Singh, S.P. (1975=14) highlighted on the fruitfulness of review of literature. According to him, "after relation of the topic it is not nearly necessary but essential for the research problem in connection with review of literate pertaining to research topic because it helps ¹": -

1. It develops in sight and knowledge in reference of research problem in the mind of research.
2. He learns adequate knowledge in relation to used research techniques and methods.
3. Review of literature helps in formulating hypothesis and evolving structure schedule.

4. He does not commit error to repeat the research problem, which has already been carried out.

The comment in this direction of Basin, F.H. (1962=42) is illustrative. "He says in every research study related literature and per assessment studies in important stair of research scheme because every research work to be cleared and difficulties resolved by review of literature both the problems of research complexity and unclearness are resolved. It is become of the review of literature becomes cleared how to collect valid and reliable information. The following are the usefulness of review of literature. ²"

1. Research develops general knowledge about research problem.
2. Research synopsis and useful methods and techniques are cleared in the mined of research how to edit research work.
3. By review of literature investigator correct his miss concepts, doubts and illusions regarding research study and side-by-side work becomes simple to conduct activities. Thus he get new orientation to develop his insight Borg, J.P. (1963=48) also highlighted on importance of review of literature. He says, "review of literature enables researcher in such a extent so that he may be able to seek knowledge about already carried out the work. ³"

Which had done and could study them? To do so investigation gets clear orientation for research on the basis of acquired knowledge and able to select adequate instrument and methods on the other hand Stauffer (1962=73) "tells that in the absence of excessive study and assessment of old

literature, any sort of study is just like a firing in darkness. Without review of literature, research work cannot go a head. Till researcher does not acquire knowledge about the area in which studies have been completed he cannot select the topic of the research none prepare the synopsis of research study nor provide speed to his investigation. The main reason of the objectives of the study to bring innovation after thinking.⁴ the contribution of Pursotum (1991 = 110) cannot be is dated regarding review of literature according to him; "generally there are three domains of knowledge 1. To collect knowledge 2. Transmit knowledge and 3. Increase knowledge these three fundamental elements are especially important in research studies⁵".

These attempts to keep researches very nearer to reality. The contribution in the store of knowledge and strength in awareness, makes possible he human made endeavors. In the same way in the process of research , "Review of Literature" is such and important scientific ladder of research entrepreneur which is stylized in the uterus of present. In other words individuals compose new knowledge through research on the bases of his old awareness and black and white knowledge.⁵

Several studies in the area of child abuse have been conducted covering different aspects of child abuse in agricultural. Most of the studies examined the socio-psychological, economic and cultural aspects and thus effects on child abuse families. Besides, various research papers in several journals have appeared during last decades have been examined some important findings of such studies, which have got bearing with our work have been discussed. In western and European countries this subject has received lot of attention. In the South Asia countries, awareness came little later. Child abuse has been found to be closely related with

individual, family and community's physical, mental and social well-being. Therefore, it seems necessary to mention few studies conducted in other countries related to child abuse and few studies conducted in the Indian setting.

One of the most fascinating areas of research in labour and industrial as well in agriculture system of any society has been the analysis of child abuse adjustments and the coping mechanisms that the members of given society evolve for managing their problems episodes and for maintaining the normal level of labour system. Such a management and adjustments have been found to be varying from being most simple and primitive to highly scientific, complicated and complex. Secondly, most of there a Management have been found to be normative determined by their total social system rather than at industrial level.

W. Feyeherm and M. Hundlama, (1974) on the victimization of Juveniles some primary results, tells emphasized children victimization in the home, child maltreatment such as battering and neglect are very common, clinical, caregiver child relation and ecology.

Tsai and Wangner, 1978 Clinical findings of adult victims of sexual abuse include problems in interpersonal relationships associated with an underlying mistrust. Generally, adult victims of incest have a severely strained relationship with their parents that are marked by feelings of mistrust, fear, ambivalence, hatred, and betrayal. These feelings may extend to all family members.

Guilt is universally experienced by almost all victims. Sexual victimization may profoundly interfere with and alter the development of

attitudes toward self, sexuality, and trusting relationships during the critical early years of development. If the child victim does not resolve the trauma, sexuality may become an area of adult conflict.

Courtois & Watts, 1982; Tsai & Wanger, 1978- highlight on guilt associated with the abuse in addition to "sexual guilt", there are several other types of guilt associated with the abuse, which include feeling different from peers harboring vengeful and angry feeling towards both parents, feeling responsible for the abuse, feeling guilty about reporting the abuse, and bringing disloyalty and disruption to the family. Any of these feelings of guilt could outweigh the decision of the victim to report, the result of which is the secret may remain intact and undisclosed.

Sloan (1983 : 203) Light on various form of abuse, that child is usually classified in three major types : physical sexual and emotional. Each has recognizable characteristics. The indicators of physical abuse in the child described by Sloan (1983 : 203) are bruises, burns, fractures, laceration and abrasions, abdominal injuries, and humans bite marks. The behavioral indicators of physical abuse are : the abused child is wary of contact with adult, he/she becomes apprehensive when other children cry, he/she shows aggressiveness in behavioural, he/she seems frightened of the parent/caretakers and he/she is afraid to go home or cries when it is time to go home.

Berlinger & Barbieri, 1984, Groth, 1979, Swanson & Biaggio, 1985- Children often fail to report because of the fear that disclosure will bring consequence even worse than being victimized again. The victims may fear consequence from the family, feel guilty for consequences to the perpetrator, and may fear subsequent retaliatory actions from the perpetrator.

Finkelhor & Browne, 1986. There is the clinical assumption that children who feel compelled to keep sexual abuse a secret suffer greater psychic distress than victims who disclose the secret and receive assistance and support.

Wolfe, D.A. (1987) : *Child Abuse*, sage publication, Haverly Hills He says in his thesis that personality disorder is responsible for child abuse was further advanced by reports that abusers often have a propensity for impulsive and/or anti-social acts that extended beyond the preventing role. A parent, according to this explanation, may abuse his/her child due to un-emotional needs (that signify discontentment, anger or irritability) an inability to balance the child needs and capabilities with own (parental) expectations, or emotional scars from their own abusive or deprived family background affecting their ability to care for their own offspring.

Carraro-Rouget et al., (1989) found that 51% of their sample was symptomatic, in Mannarino and Cohen (1986), 69% of forty-five assessed children were symptomatic, 64% of Tong, Oates, and McDowell's (1987) forty-nine child sample were not within the normal range on the child behaviour checklist, and in Conte and Schuerman (1987), whose assessment included both very specific and broad items such as 'fearful' of abuse stimuli and emotional upset, 79% of the sample was symptomatic, a minority of abused children have been found to be healthy and asymptomatic associated with the abuse may correlate with other factors.

Caffaro - Rouget et al., (1989)- The impact of child sexual abuse found that 51% of their sample was symptomatic. A majority of abused children have been found to be healthy and asymptomatic and the level of harm associated with the abuse may correlate with other factor.

Finkelhor et al (1990) conducted the first national telephone survey of men and women. Of the 2,626 Americans questioned regarding prior sexual abuse, victimization was reported by 27 percent of the women and 16 percent of the men. One of the major findings was that many of those who were victims never disclosed the experiences to anyone. Of those participants who confirmed sexual abuse, 42 percent of the women and 33 percent of the men acknowledged never having disclosed.

Finkelhor et al., 1990- In the adult retrospective study, victimization was reported by 27 percent of the women and 16 percent of the men. The median age for the occurrence of reported abuse was 9.9 for boys and 9.6 for girls. Victimization occurred before age eight for 22 percent of boys and for 23 percent of girls. Most of the abuse of both boys and girls was by offenders 10 or more years older than their victims. Girls were more likely than boys to disclose the abuse. Forty-two percent of the women and thirty-three percent of the men reported never having disclosed the experience to anyone.

Bagley, 1992; Bagley, 1991; Finkelhor et al. 1990; Whitlock & Gillman, 1989-Early identification of sexual abuse victims appears to be crucial to the reduction of suffering of abused youth and to the establishment of support systems for assistance in pursuing appropriate psychological development and healthier adult functioning. As long as disclosure continues to be a problem for young victims, then fear, suffering, and psychological distress will, like the secret, remain with the victim.

Dr. William C. Holmes of the University of Pennsylvania School - WHEN SEXUALLY abused boys are not treated, society must later deal with the resulting problems, including crime, suicide, drug use and more sexual abuse, said the study's author.

Bagley, 1992; Bagley, 1991; Finkelhor et al. 1990; Whitlock & Gillman, 1989-Early identification of sexual abuse victims appears to be crucial to the reduction of suffering of abused youth and to the establishment of support system for assistance in pursuing appropriate psychological development and healthier adult functioning. As long as disclosure continues to be a problem for young victims, then fear, suffering, and psychological distress will, like the secret, remain with the victims.

Anderson, J. Romans, S et al., (1993 : 383-392) : Asking about child sexual abuse methodological implication of a two stage survey" child abused and neglect and the level of harm. Prescott and Kendler (2001) found that the risk of psychopathology increased if the perpetrator was a relative, if the abuse involved intercourse or attempted intercourse, or if threat or force were used. The age at which an individual was first abused did not appear to be related. Other studies have found that risk of adverse outcomes is reduced for abused children who have supportive family environments.

See Medscape-Adolescents with a history of sexual abuse are significantly more likely than their counterparts to engage in sexual behavior that puts them at risk for HIV infection, according to Dr. Larry K. Brown and associates, from Rhode Island Hospital, in Providence.

Sorensen and Snow, 1991- A child's initial denial of sexual abuse should not be the sole basis of reassurance that abuse did not occur. Virtually all investigative protocols are designed to respond to only those children who have disclosed. Policies and procedures that are geared only to those children who have disclosed fail to recognize the needs of the majority of victims. Sorensen and Snow, 1991.

Sorensen and Snow, 1991- Study of 630 cases of alleged sexual abuse of children from 1985 through 1989: Using a subset of 116 confirmed cases, findings indicated that 79 percent of the children of the study initially denied abuse or were tentative in disclosing. Of those who did disclose, approximately three-quarters disclosed accidentally. Additionally, of those who did disclose, 22 percent eventually recanted their statements. Source: Sorensen & Snow, 1991.

Emilio, C. Viano (1994). The Battered child, A review of studies and research in the area of child abuse reveals that children from young infants to older juveniles, bean considerable victimization. The risk victimization both in side and the outside home. As children grown age, their risks shifts from the home to the sheets, while we continue learning about juvenile victimization in public setting¹.

Human right Watch (1995) - Discpiteca case of severe physical abuse. "Two years ago at the age of seven. Anwar started weaving carpets in a village in Pakistan province of Singh. He was given some food, little free time, and no medical assistance. He was told repeatedly that he could not stop working until he earned enough money to pay an alleged family debt. He was never told who in his family has borrowed money nor how much he had borrowed. Any time he made an error with his work, he was fined and the debt increased. Once when his work was considered to be too slow, he was beaten with a stick. Once after a particularly painful beating, he tried to run away, only to be apprehended by the local police who forcibly returned him to the carpet looms.

HHS Release, September 18,1996 (Child Abuse and Neglect)According to the HHS study, the number of total child maltreatment

instances that were investigated by state agencies remained constant from 1986 to 1993; however, the percentage of cases investigated declined dramatically. It is shameful and startling to see that so many more children are in danger and that proportionately fewer incidents are investigated," HHS Secretary Donna E. Shalala said. "Now states, schools, health care professionals — all of us -- must commit ourselves to investigating and preventing child abuse with far greater effectiveness than we have seen in the past. The report estimated the number of abused and neglected children increased from 1.4 million in 1986, to over 2.8 million in 1993. The number of children who were seriously injured quadrupled from about 143,000 to nearly 570,000. Schools identified the largest number of children at risk, yet state services investigated only 16 percent of these children. For the cases identified in the study, less than 50 percent of children identified as maltreated by any source (except law enforcement) were investigated by child protective services."¹

Hindustan time (1997) 14, Nov, Pag-7 - We can also refer to social abuse of children, like kidnapping children and forcing them to beg in street. We read about such cases in newspaper. Recently (January, 1997) 76 children, most of them girls, between the age group of 5 to 12 years year were deported from Saudi Arabia to India. These children languished for some time in remand homes in Mumbai. Since they could be kept indefinitely in these homes in Mumbai. Since they could not be kept indefinitely in these homes as they has not committed any crime, they were sent to their parents or were let off on the street of Mumbai to beg as they were begging in Sasudi Arabia. Some of them might even resort to crime in order or sustain themselves. What is important in a case like this how did they reach Saudi Areabia from India.

If they were allowed out legally, who has applied for their passage. Were they sold by their parent. The children has certain tattoo marks on their arms and these could be some sort of branding. Could flesh running syndicates or begging syndicate be involved in this grim trade of exporting children abroad. Were they used for sexual gratification. Were they used for gold smuggling or Hawala operation. This type of child abuse calls for deep security¹.

Who (1999) : Report of the consultation on child abuse prevention Geneva-highlight on child abuse and maltreatment, "Constitute all forms of physical and/or emotional ill-treatment, sexual abuse, neglect or negligence treatment or commercial or other exploitation resulting in actual or potential harm to the child health, survival development or dignity in the contact of a relationship of responsibility, trust on power". May have different connotations in different culture meliew and social economics situations.

Widom (1999) found that child sexual abuse independently predicts the number of symptoms of PTSD a person displays. 37.5% of their sexually abused subjects, 32.7% of their physically abused subjects, and 20.4% their control group met the criteria for a diagnosis of PTSD. The authors concluded, "Victims of child abuse (sexual and physical) and neglect are at increased risk for developing PTSD, but childhood victimization is not a sufficient condition. Family, individuals, and lifestyle variables also place individuals at risk and contribute to the symptoms of PTSD. The same study reported that, sexual abuse, perhaps more than other forms of childhood trauma, leads to dissocialize problems, and that these PTSD findings represent only part of the picture of the long-term psychiatric sequelae associated with early childhood victimization antisocial personality disorder, alcohol abuse, and other forms of psychopathology.

Kendler et al., (2000) found that most of the relationship between severe form of child sexual abuse and adult psychopathology in their sample could not be explained by family discord, because the effect size of this association decreased only lightly after they controlled for possible confounding variable. Their examination of a small sample of CSA-discordant twins also supported a casual link between child sexual abuse and adult psychopathology, the CSA-exposed subject had a consistently higher risk for psychopathologic disorders than their CSA non-exposed twins. After controlling for possible confounding variable.

Humans right practice - 25 Feb, 2000 : Children sometimes are sold into virtual slavery. Many boys, some of whom are as young as 4, end up as riders in camel races in West Asia and the Gulf States, especially in United Arab Empriates, or begging during the Haj, girls and women end up either as domestic workers or sex workers.

Arazman Dase & Robert Shapioro (2000) Children's Hospital Medical Center of Cincinnati - A study conducted at Children's Hospital Medical Center of Cincinnati (Amy Arszman Daso and Robert Shapiro, M.D) indicates that child sexual abuse allegations should be taken seriously and found children's testimony more reliable than physical exams in cases of sexual abuse. The researchers reviewed the records of 31 pedophiles who confessed between 1994 and 1999. The 31 perpetrators confessed to a total of 101 acts of sexual abuse, some of which they committed multiple times. The perpetrators abused 47 children. The 45 old enough to provide a history described 111 acts of sexual abuse. "Physical exams are an unreliable indicator of sexual abuse," says Dr. Shapiro. "We're not saying that children never make things up, but the responsible reaction is to listen carefully to allegations of abuse so that abused children will be identified and false allegations recognized¹ (May 2000)

Larry K. Brown, M.D., et al, *American Journal of Psychiatry* 2000;157:1413-1415 - Adolescents with a history of sexual abuse are significantly more likely than their counterparts to engage in sexual behavior that puts them at risk for HIV infection, according to Dr. Larry K. Brown and associates, from Rhode Island Hospital, in Providence. Inconsistent condom use was three times more likely among youths who had been sexually abused than among the 55 who had not. A history of sexual abuse was also significantly associated with less impulse control and higher rates of sexually transmitted diseases. According to Dr. Brown, "These results suggest two things. Abused kids need adequate counseling around abuse issues. A lot of these kids keep re-experiencing the anxiety and trauma for years." The second issue, he said, is that "most therapy does not address current sexual behavior" and the anxieties that sexually abused adolescents experience.

Kenneth S. Kendler, M.D., et al, *Medical College of Virginia Commonwealth University, Archives of General Psychiatry* 2000;57:953-959. Also see review at Medscape -Young girls who are forced to have sex are three times more likely to develop psychiatric disorders or abuse alcohol and drugs in adulthood, than girls who are not sexually abused. Sexual abuse was also more strongly linked with substance abuse than with psychiatric disorders. It was also suggested that sexual abuse may lead some girls to become sexually active at an earlier age and seek out older boyfriends who might, in turn, introduce them to drugs. Psychiatric disorders were from 2.6 to 3.3 times more common among women whose CSA included intercourse, and the risk of substance abuse was increased more than fourfold, according to the results. Family factors - parental education, parenting behavior, family financial status, church attendance — had little impact on the prevalence of

psychiatric or substance abuse disorders among these women, the investigators observe. Similarly, parental psychopathology did not predict the association between CSA and later psychopathology.

Dr. Dianne Neumark-Sztainer, et al, University of Minneapolis, *International Journal of Eating Disorders* 2000;28:249-258 - Among both adolescent girls and boys, a history of sexual or physical abuse appears to increase the risk of disordered eating behaviors, such as self-induced vomiting or use of laxatives to avoid gaining weight. Among those at increased risk for disordered eating were respondents who had experienced sexual or physical abuse and those who gave low ratings to family communication, parental caring and parental expectations. In light of these findings, the researchers conclude that "strong familial relationships may decrease the risk for disordered eating among youth reporting abuse experiences."

Stephen A. Wonderlich, M.D., et al, University of North Dakota School of Medicine and Health Sciences in Fargo, *Journal of the American Academy of Child and Adolescent Psychiatry* 2000; 39:1277-1283 - Young girls who are sexually abused are more likely to develop eating disorders as adolescents. The findings also add to a growing body of research suggesting that trauma in childhood increases the risk of developing an eating disorder. Abused girls were more dissatisfied with their weight and more likely to diet and purge their food by vomiting or using laxatives and diuretics. Abused girls were also more likely to restrict their eating when they were bored or emotionally upset. Wonderlich suggests that abused girls might experience higher levels of emotional distress, possibly linked to their abuse, and have trouble coping.

Kifli (2002) Ethiopia, child domestic workers in addition ababa : reveal factor responsible for child abuse, "Orphaned children are much more vulnerable to protection" violations. The death of the parents, in situations where no adequate alternative care system are in place, opens up a protection gap. Children living on their own are at much great risk of abuse and exploitation. Assessment by the ILO have found the orphaned children are much more likely than non orphans to be working in commercial agriculture as sheet venders in domestic service and in the sex trade. In the Ethiopian capitals, addis ababa, for example, 28% of the child domestic workers interviewed in study were orphaned.

ILO (2002) : "A global alliance against forced labour reveals, "Forced labour is present in all region and kinds of economy". The offence of exacting forced labour is very rarely punished. For the most part, there is nether official data on the incidence of forced labour is a problem. If remains, with very few exceptions, one of the most hidden problems of on time.

Levin, Judith (2003). "Harmful to Minors- Some philosophers, academics, writers, and pro-pedophile activists have disagreed with the majority viewpoint. Author Judith Levine wrote in her controversial 2002 book Harmful to Minors that some scholars challenge the idea that all sexual activity between adults and minors is necessarily harmful. Levine clarified in an interview with USA Today that her statements referred to sex between adults and youths of 12 years and older. The article on this interview reported that a spokesperson for the American Psychological Association stated that "there is no drive among mainstream mental health professionals or social science academics to 'legitimize adult-child sex'", and that a representative of the book's publisher said that "the book does not advocate pedophilia.

UNESCO (2004 :19): United Nations Education Scientific and Culture Organization report, "There are an estimated 150 million children with disabilities in the world, most of whom live with the reality of exclusion. The vast majorities of children with disabilities in the developing world have no access to rehabilitative health care or support service, and money are unable to acquire a formal education. In many cases, disabled children are simply withdrawn from community life, even if they without adequate care, where special provision is made for children with disabilities at often still involves segregating them in institution – the proportion of disabled children living in public institutions has increased for instance, in the countries of central and eastern Europe Since the Onset of political transition".

Arnold, B. (2004) reveals that, child abuse, including sexual abuse, especially chronic abuse starting at early ages, has been found to be related to the development of high levels of dissociative symptoms, which includes amnesia for abuse memories.[^] The level of dissociation has been found to be related to reported overwhelming sexual and physical abuse. When severe sexual abuse (penetration, several perpetrators, lasting more than one year) had occurred, dissociative symptoms were even more prominent. Child sexual abuse has also been repeatedly associated in adulthood with depression and chronic pain. People with a history of child abuse, especially sexual abuse, are more likely than people with no history of abuse to become frequent users of emergency and medical care services.

Shakeshaft E. (2004 : 22-26) : **Educators sexual Misconduct** -reveal that In US schools, according to the US Department of Education nearly 9.6% of students are targets of educator sexual misconduct sometime during their school career " In studies of student sex abuse by male and female educators,

male students were reported as targets in ranges from 23% to 44%. In U.S. school settings same-sex (female and male) sexual misconduct against students by educators "ranges from 18-28% or reported cases, depending on the study".

Significant underreporting of sexual abuse of boys by both women and men is believed to occur due to sex stereotyping, social denial, the minimization of male victimization, and the relative lack of research on sexual abuse of boys.¹¹ Sexual victimization of boys by their mothers or other female relatives is especially rarely researched or reported. Sexual abuse of girls by their mothers, and other related and/or unrelated adult females is beginning to be researched and reported despite the highly taboo nature of female-female child sex abuse. In studies where students are asked about sex offenses, they report higher levels of female sex offenders than found in adult reports. This under-reporting has been attributed to cultural denial of female-perpetrated child sex abuse, because "males have been socialized to believe they should be flattered or appreciative of sexual interest from a female" and because female sexual abuse of males is often seen as 'desirable' and/or beneficial by judges, mass media pundits and other authorities.

Whiffren, V.E. & MacIntosh, H.B. (2005) - Mediator of the link between childhood sexual abuse and emotional stress. In addition, Whiffren and MacIntosh (2005) found that negative psychological outcomes (emotional distress) may be mediated by shame or self-blame, interpersonal difficulties and avoidant coping strategies for survivors of childhood sexual abuse.

- On physical growth
- On personal life
- On education process
- On lifestyle

- On lifestyle
- On family

Because child sexual abuse often occurs alongside other possibly confounding variables, such as poor family environment and physical abuse,[^] some scholars argue it is important to control for those variables in studies which measure the effects of sexual abuse and some have hypothesized "that abuse effects are at least in part the results of dysfunctional family dynamics that support sexual abuse and produce psychological disturbance (Fromuth, 1986) and that concomitant physical or psychological abuse may account for some of the difficulties otherwise attributed to sexual abuse (Briere & Runtz, 1990). In a 1998 review of related literature, Martin and Fleming, state "The hypothesis advanced in this paper is that, in most cases, the fundamental damage inflicted by child sexual abuse is due to the child's developing capacities for trust, intimacy, agency and sexuality, and that many of the mental health problems of adult life associated with histories of child sexual abuse are second-order effects. Other studies have found an independent association of child sexual abuse with adverse psychological outcomes.

Turner and Maryanski (2005):origin of the Taboo-It has been suggested that young children who are abused sexually by adult females may incur double traumatization due to the widespread denial of female-perpetrated child sexual abuse by non-abusing parents, professional caregivers and the general public (2005), suggest that mother-son incest causes the most serious damage to children in comparison to mother-daughter. Father-daughter and father-son child incest. Crawford asserts that our socially repressed view of female and maternal sexuality conceals both the reality of female sexual pathologies and the damage done by female sexual abuse to children.

International society for prevention of child abuse and neglect (2006) : world perspectives on child abuse. "While certain child abuse and neglect issues are common in almost all countries at the global level such as physical abuse, sexual abuse, emotional and psychological abuse, abandonment and increasingly, problems of street children, there are also many issues which are [prevalent only in certain region of the world. For instance in Asia where population density is high, the issues of child abuse and child sexual exploitation are also high. Political instability and other international disturbances, including conditions of insurgency in many countries major problems, with increasing number of child soldiers, refugee children, trafficked children and children on streets".

Kicker L, Varadan S., Kumar. P., (2007) : Study on child Abuse" Cconclude in their study : Children in the 5-12 age group are most. "The major results were as follows: children in the 5-12 age group are most at risk of different kinds of abuse and exploitation; two out of three children were physically abused; 53.2 per cent of children reported having faced one of more forms of sexual abuse, with 21.9 per cent facing severe forms of sexual abuse; and 5.7 per cent of the respondents reported being sexual assaulted. Street children, children at work, and children in institutional care were found to be particularly vulnerable to sexual assault. Every second child reported facing emotional abuse, 48.4 percent of respondents who were girls wished that they were boys. For a large number of children reporting abuse of any form, parents and those in a position of trust and responsibilities were the abusers. Most children did not disclose the matter to anyone. The states of Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, and Delhi reported higher rates of abuse of all forms as compared to other states."

Bagley (1990 b) Based on his extensive research on sexual abuse, Bagley (1990b) affirmed child sexual abuse is much more frequent than previously assumed. Bagley (1990a) reported 32 percent of the sampled adult females in his community study responded they experienced child sexual abuse, with sexual abuse greater for women born after 1960 than before.

Bagley (1992) Despite these efforts, research on the prevalence of child sexual abuse and timely interventions for victims have been difficult to execute because of the pervasive tendency toward non-disclosure by victims (Bagley, 1992; Finkelhor & Browne, 1986; Sorensen & Snow, 1991). As Bagley (1991) succinctly stated in a publication of his study on sexual abuse, "It is assumed that measurement errors will err in the direction of understatement and concealment."

After more than two decades of research on child sexual abuse, questions remain unanswered regarding the frequency of non-disclosure and the effectiveness of preventive programs. Public awareness has been raised, prevention programs implemented, research

(Bagley, 1992; Courtois & Watts, 1982; Groth, 1979; Herman & Hirschman, 1977; Johnson & Johnson, 1984; Swanson & Biaggio, 1985) Psychologists, researchers, social workers, law enforcement officers, educators, welfare workers, child advocates, and the media have emphasized the hidden crime of sexual abuse, studied the potential disastrous psychological implications for victims, and labored over the problem of secrecy (Bagley, 1992; Courtois & Watts, 1982; Groth, 1979; Herman & Hirschman, 1977; Johnson & Johnson, 1984; Swanson & Biaggio, 1985).

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Chapter-3

METHODOLOGY

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

As the humans being is the highest composition of God, in the same way human's society and various social phenomena are the highest contribution of man. The humans being is intellectual, full of curious and has thrust of knowledge, therefore it is truly said that humans not only studies the nature but also he studies about himself. The study of earth, plant, winds, river and sea related study present, wonderful, knowledge before him and fulfill his store of art and science, but the study about himself, his society, his behaviour or social events contents for humans are very interesting, excessive, wonderful and full of unique in nature, but this sorts of study is not by subjective nature, but truth can be attained only by observation, experiment and empirical based activities. In relation to social event, the observation of truth is social research, "Research in all field of humans activities means continued search for knowledge and understanding". But, not all knowledge and understandings scientific. Scientific research is essentially made up of two element - (i) Observation by which knowledge of certain facts is obtained through sense perception. (ii) Reasoning by which the meaning of these facts, their interrelation, and their relation to the existing body of scientific knowledge's are ascertained as far as the existing state of knowledge and investigator's ability permit.

These both elements, if available in investigation of social facts then it is called social research. In this outlook social research is empirical method to solve any social problem, to verify and hypothesis, to seek causes of new problem and to co-relate the cause and effect relationship of various new problems. These empirical methods ought to be such which fulfill the terms

and conditions of science and with the help of it subject of research may be verified. In brief, for the sake of new knowledge systematic endeavors are called social research.

Now it is cleared that social research according to regulations of science indicates about those human activities which strengthen our knowledge pertaining to cause and effect of any phenomenon. The more exploring thing about social research is that method which is based on observation, classification and analysis of information. In this context, *Mrs. Young* said that "We may define social research as a scientific undertaking which, by means of logical and systematized methods, aims to discover new facts or old facts, and to analyze their sequences, interrelationships, casual explanations and the natural laws which govern them¹ Therefore Moser said that, "Systematized investigation to gain new knowledge about social Phenomenon and problems, we can call social research².

Social research is not a simple work that is why each individual is cannot perform it. Merely bookish knowledge is not sufficient for it. Some other internal and external characteristics are essential, because social research is concerned with social problems and social problems are abstract, changeable, and complex and individual oriented. Thus, their study is difficult than that of natural sciences. It is unique that to study the social problem, is the study of human by human as the subject of this research study, "child abuse and maltreatment in Jhansi city.

UNIVERSE OF STUDY:

During research every researcher faces problems of selecting research area. In context of research area researcher have different views; some say it should be small/limited while others say it should be wide and big, but in

scientific view it should neither be too small nor too big and wide because (1) the time limitation for research work is 2 year and it has to be completed within the time (2) if the area is too big and wide researcher has to waste his time, money and has to do more labour in order to collect data, that is why research area should neither be too small nor too big.

Among the town of north India, Jhansi has remarkable place in Indian history, especially in the lore of its freedom struggle. It is associated with the illustrious and legendary figure of Maharani Laxmi Bai who fought valiantly against the British Empire in 1957 uprising and made a glorious place for themselves in the annals of country's war of independence.

Under the regime of British, Jhansi developed as an administrative railway and military centre. It is the administrative seat of the commissioner of Jhansi Division. Jhansi is a major railway junction on the north-south main track routes and the Jhansi -Babina military centre.

The complex is one of the largest in country but its hinterland was and continues to be economically underdeveloped. Educationally it remained neglected for a long time. Although in recent years it has been trying to catch-up, with the progress in other parts of the country.

Jhansi district lies in the extreme north-west corner of U.P. between $24^{\circ} 11'$ and $25^{\circ} 57'$ north latitude and $78^{\circ} 10' - 79^{\circ} 25'$ east longitude. In the west and north, its boundary is contiguous with that of M.P. In point of fact, culturally it forms a part of Bundelkhand region most of which lies in M.P., the campus area of district Jhansi is 5024 sq. kms.

Table No-1 : Population of in Decades and Growth Rate

Year	Sexwise Distribution of Population			Decadal growth rate
	Male	Female	Total	
1971	555252	462761	1018013	---
1981	660664	569621	1230256	20.80
1991	700735	559529	1260264	21.62
2001	736926	569128	1306054	22.60

The change in population or the increase in population in the two decades has been stated in the following table. In both categories of male and females inside of being large on the basis of area which constitutes of live Tehsil the population growth is less.

Table No. 2 : Male & Female Ratio and Decadal Growth Rate

Year	Male	Female	Total	Decadal growth	Female per 1000 Male
1971	555242	462761	1018013	---	860
1981	690644	569621	1260265	242252	884
1991	736926	596128	1333054	272789	832
2001	830075	695127	1525202	234948	834

On the evaluation of table we come to know that in the year 1971 total population of male were 555242 and 462761 of women which raised to 690644 of men and 569621 of women in the year 1981, in the same way the year 1971 to 1981 the total change in population was 242252. In the year 1991 the population of males were 730926 and that of females were 596128. In the same way the change in decade was 272749 between the year 1981 to 1991, in the year 2001 ratio of female to male was 834.

Table No.-3 : Distribution of rural / urban population

S. No.	Details	Male	Female	Total
1	Census 1981			
	Rural	310035	393427	703462
	Urban	189260	176051	365311
2	Census 1991			
	Rural	524306	429013	953319
	Urban	166338	140608	306946
2	Census 2001			
	Rural	617887	507607	1125494
	Urban	219039	188521	407560

On the basis of following table which shows that there were 310035 males and 393427 females in rural areas. While 189260 males, 176051 females in urban areas in the year 1981 and in the year 1991, 953319 total population were found in rural and 306946 in urban areas. In the year 2001, there were increased number of males in rural areas 617887, females were 507607 and in urban 219039 males and 188521 females.

Table No.-4 : Division of Population on the basis of age group

(According to special edition of statistical magazine-2001)

S. No.	Age Group (In Years)	Male Population (In %)	Female Population (In %)	Total Population (In %)
1.		12.3	13.4	12.8
2	5-9	15.0	14.7	15.0
3.	10-14	14.4	12.7	13.7
4.	15-19	10.2	8.4	9.3
5.	20-24	7.8	8.4	8.0
6.	25-29	6.6	7.4	6.9
7.	30-34	5.5	6.4	5.9
8.	35-39	5.2	6.1	5.5
9	40-44	5.4	5.4	5.3
10.	45-49	4.3	4.6	4.5
11.	50-54	4.4	3.6	4.1
12.	55-59	2.3	2.7	2.5
13.	60 & above	6.6	6.2	6.5
14.	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

On the basis of age factor the whole population has been divided into following age group 0-1, 5-9, 10-14, 15-19, 20-24, 25-29, 30-34, 35-39, 40-44, 45-49, 50-54, 55-59 and 60) and above if we look the figure of table we find that in the male group 41.7% of the people belongs to the age group of 0-14 year, 24.4% to the age group of 15-29, 16.3% are in 30-44 age and that of 17.44 are of 45 and above, In comparison to female which are 40.8% in the age group of 0-14 and 24.2% falls in 15-29, 17.9% in the age group of 30-44 year and lastly in the age group of 45 year and above they were 17.1%. It has been found that in the age group of 60 and above the percentage of male member was 6.6% in comparison to 6.2% that of women and on the whole the overall percentage of population was 6.5%.

RESEARCH DESIGN

Sociological studies are different on several basis. Some are to quench curiosity of man some for getting new knowledge. Some for formulation of hypothesis, some for verification of theme. Some research aimed to describe any social phenomenon, some for solving the social problem, some for purpose of planning, some for evaluation the impact of programme, scheme and planned change. So on these objectives basis, social researches are carried out. The objectives of study cannot be achieved without orderly action from the beginning of the study. This draft is called research design. It means the type of research design is decided in accordance with type of selected problem or hypothesis; so that research study can get a certain direction and investigator escape to wander hither and thither.

It has already been said that any social research cannot be conducted without any goal. These goals are formulated before starting study. So pre planning blue print of various activities to be carried out in

future is called research design. Ackoff, in this connection says "Design in the process of making decision before the situation arises in which the decision is to be carried out"³. Now it is clear that there are many kinds of social research designs. Every investigator to the objectives of study. That is which type, the nature and objectives become clear, as in Exploratory Design, mostly what are causes of any problem is the objective of research.

The main objective of all researches is achievement of knowledge. This knowledge can be attained by various means. So research designs are also several according to objectives. Mostly exploratory, descriptive and experimental research designs are used in sociological studies. In this research study. Exploratory design is used. Sewltix, Jahoda *et al.*, written about exploratory design.

Exploratory- research is necessary to obtain the experience which will be helpful in formulating, relevant hypothesis for more definite investigation⁴. The same type of idea is expressed by 'Hansraj' - Exploratory design is essential to do for special study, for formulation of hypothesis and to obtain related experience related to formulated hypothesis⁵.

To clear the various problems of 'Child abuse and maltreatment' researcher selected this design for his study. For example, if we want to study the Child abuse and maltreatment then it would be necessary to study various issues which create problems for 'Child abuse and maltreatment. Exploratory type of research design becomes a scheme of observing those factors which are responsible for these problems. For the success of their research design investigator studied related literature, (1) contacted all those about whom she heard that they

had knowledge about the problems of elderly women. Their experiences become direction for researcher (2) they all created internal motivation and insight and helped in each community, there are various problems, out of them some are simple, some pathological and some are related with individual, which encourage the scholars to study them.

SAMPLING METHOD/SIZE

To estimate about "all" by looking or by examining of "some" is a method of sampling. It is assumption of this technique that the characteristics of 'some' represent the element of 'total' provided the selection of 'some' is carefully done. To look 'all' is inconvenient, expensive and requires more time. Therefore, its unutilized expenses are inadequate. Only representative sample study is best. In social research, use of sampling method is very popular, that's why in the use of its use, is done by a layman excessively. No one verifies each by opening the mouth of bag but merely some seeds are expelted from the bag and checked, then those seeds are evaluated. It is for all the wheat which are in bag. We take care to take these seeds. Seeds are not taken from upper layer of the heap of wheat's so that good seeds of wheat, which are kept by businessman on upper side of the heap of wheats because those seeds do not represent all the seeds of wheats of the heaps. That is why there is great need of care. So our more vigilance in this connection is essential to get less deception in the purchase of the wheat. It is only an applied Sampling Technique of social research. Its use is carried out in empirical study.

Research work can be conducted on the basis of two methods. If we make the basis only the study population or make basis of units for

selection. These both methods are called Census find sampling method. If we want to conduct social survey of school children then we have to interview with every child, it will be called census. In sampling method; we select some students of every class. About sampling method Frank Yaton says. "The term sample should be reserved for a set of units or portion of an aggregate of material which has been selected in belief that it will be representative of the whole aggregate⁶". Goode and Hatt also express their views, "a sample, as the name implies, is a. smaller representation of a large whole. In research work sampling technique in one of the best method because this method save lot of time, money, energy of researcher and it gives scope for accurate data⁷".

There are many types of sampling method in which,

1. Random Sampling:

Random Sampling is considered as best method of sample selection, because in it every item or unit of universe has an equal opportunity for selection and selection is not influenced by personal bias and prejudices of the investigator. Thomas Carson says about random sampling that, "In a random sample the chance of being 'drawn' or 'thrown' is independent of the character of the event. There are some techniques of random sampling; (i) Lottery method, (ii) Card or Ticket method, (iii) Regular marking method, (iv) irregular marking method, (v) Tippet method, (vi) Grid method, (vii) Quoin method.

2. Purposive Sampling:

When there is specific objective and researcher select some units deliberately from the universe is called purposive sampling. Adolph Jenson rightly said about this sampling, "Purposive sampling denotes the

method of selecting a number of groups of units, in such a way that the selected groups together yield as nearly as possible the same averages or proposition as the totality with respect to those characteristics which are already a matter of statistical knowledge⁸.

3. Stratified Sampling:

Prof. Singh, P.V Yang writes about it, "Stratified sampling means taking from the population sub samples means which have common characteristics, such as type of farming, size of farms and ownerships, educational attainment, income, sex, social etc. These elements making up the sub-samples are drawn together and classified as a type of category⁹.

In present study 300 children were selected randomly 75 from domestic work, 75 hotel workers, 75 work shops helper and 75 from street children.

Due to limitation of time, money and other resources, it was not possible for the investigator to study relatively large samples.

SOURCE / TECHNIQUES OF DATA COLLECTION

Without information and data social research and investigation is in reality like a handicap person. The success of research is depended upon how much real, dependable and appropriate information's we collect. The success again depends on reliable sources of data. Therefore, the importance of information and data cannot be renovated in the held of social research. These information are not of one type, they are also of many forms. The knowledge of different forms of data is essential for successful investigation. From which source, which type of information he can obtain, if does not know then he has to wonder this and that side

and his valuable time and labour will be wasted. Thus the knowledge of various source of data is necessary for a research investigator.

In social research various types of data are needful. They are classified in two forms- first, Primary data or information are those fundamental information which are collected in the field by face to face relationship with the respondents about research subject through interview or schedule or direct observation as Palmer says, "Such sorts of individuals not only have ability to explain problems related to the subject but also indicate about internal important steps in social processes and observable events. Young classified source of information into two parts - Documentary and Field source.²

In this research study, researcher keeping in mind the problems of child abuse, preferred primary source of data. Field observations were also made the centre of study. Apart from primary information documentary sources - Related books, life sketch, Reports, News paper contents, as an evidence, were used because in India there is lack of statistical data and if available, they are not adequate. Census data can not be ignored, these reports provide reliable data about

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statistics data and if available, they are not adequate. Census data can not be ignored, these report provide reliable data about socio- economic and cultural aspects of human life, for example, the size of family, sex ratio, caste wise and religions wise information, occupation wise, educational status, age wise distribution, vital statistics among population of our country, these data of census have very importance; politically, socially, economically and commercially.

To observe scientific findings in social research about particular social phenomena, scientific facts are not merely estimates but solid results based on actual facts and exact information. Thus it is clear that the fundamental condition of social research is collection of real information,

Real data can not be collected by imaginary manner. For this scientific devices are essential. It is because of solid and empirical techniques through which data are collected are called techniques of data collection. For scientific analysis and interpretation, those real data are required, to collect them, investigator uses techniques that is the technique for him. Moser wrote in this connection. "Techniques are- those accepted and systematized devices for a social scientist which are used to obtain reliable facts related to his study.

So the basis of social research is reliable data, information and facts. In Sociology followings are the techniques of the study of social phenomena, as given below:

1. **Questionnaire:** When respondents are scattered in a wide area they can not be contacted easily then questionnaire are sent to them by mail along with a request letter. Respondents send them to surveyor.
2. **Schedule:** Schedule is filled by investigator himself by face to face

relationship in the held, it is used all type of respondents technique of data collection.

3. **Interview:** In which investigator collect information from respondents himself in a homely environment.
4. **Observation:** This method is used by investigator in real field situation by eye witness. These observation many be participant and nun participant in nature.
5. **Case Study:** In the area of social research, the method of data collection is deployed, out of them individual case study method is very important. In the words of Goode and Halt, "In case study we submit step by step picture of special types of continuous experiences. In this form in the process of time numerous experiences, social forces and by implication background study of a certain unit full of logic is case study¹⁰.

For direct contact with research area, investigator in this study prior to conduct interview with respondents, she tested schedule in the field and modified the schedule accordingly then schedule was USED along with observation method, about which Goode and Hatt explained that, "Investigator selected only Structural questions as well as Dichotomous Questions and Open ended Questions were discarded Legalise there is more time and money is needed for their classification and tabulation.¹¹"

For the study of individual's attitudes, tendencies sentiments and emotions, only interview technique provide its diagnosis, that is this technique is superlative in all techniques of data collection. Airport very nicely said, "If we wish to know, what people feel, what they experience

and what they remember, what are their sentiments and objectives of life, why don't we ourselves ask from them.

Side by side V.M. Palmer also said "The interview constitutes a social situation between two persons by psychological process involved requiring both individuals mutually respond though the social research purpose of the interview calls for a very different response from the two parties concerned¹².

In this study, investigator used interview schedule method for data collection. For this researcher adopted following process of interview: -

- I. **Researcher conducted interview with respondents to collect information related to study, lit;** collected data in face to face relationship, communication for the sake of research according to schedule. When the selected sample was not presented then data were collected from who was on second serial.
- II. **Interview start:** Investigator put up the aims and objectives of research study before respondents and requested to provide cooperation and he assured them that their information will be kept confidential; lie also told them that without their cooperation the problem of Child abuse and maltreatment can not be solved. First of all he asked about primary information related to respondent such as name, age, education, occupation etc, alter that she asked questions related to study objectives.
- III. **Used encouraging Questions:** During interview process investigator told respondents that their information arc very important and helpful in treating the problems of child abuse. Such sorts of sentences were repeated before respondents many times in collection of data,

- IV. **To remember:** Whenever investigator observed that respondent involved in her sentiments and dreams and become away from the main point of subject then investigator reminded and invited their attention toward communication subject.
- V. **Noting Information:** Investigator noted the responses against questions given in schedule to avoid any kinds of obstacles.

Researcher faced some difficulties in collection of data. They were as follows:-

1. Some selected respondents were absent, at the time of interview.
2. Some respondents refused to provide interview.
3. Consumed more time.
4. Hiding personal problem.

To deal with above problems, researcher selected next serial sample for interview, by contact their family members, respondents who refused to interview, were agreed for interview and respondents who hided personal information were assured not to tell their problems to others, thus they were compel to tell real information about social and psychological problems of health awareness problems and culture.

CLASSIFICATION OF DATA

In social research, the basis of research is to collect the real information concern research study. This information when collected cannot be concluded any result nor understood anything about the subject. The mountain of information does not serve any purpose unless it is not given a systematic form. That is why classification of the

information is an essential task. When we classify the collected information on the basis of their difference and similarity, that is Cull classification of data. Therefore Robert E. Chaddock (1925) wrote, "Classification especially important in the social success because of the many factors affect a given situation and because the measurement show such wide variation¹³". Connor (1936) also highlighted on the classification in the following words, "Classification is the process of arranging things (either actually or rationally) in groups and classes according to their resemblances and affinities and gives expression to the unity of attributes that may subsists amongst a diversity of individuals¹⁴".

Keeping in the mind above considerations, researcher systemized, synchronized and limited the heapes of information on the basis of big issues, characters, and items of similarity and differences, proximity and distances. In this study, information are classified qualitatively or simple or multiqualitatively along with quantitatively also. So that information may be understood easily and thus classification become statistical pure.

TABULATION OF DATA :

In social research, after classification of information, data placed in tables. Actually tabulation after classification is a next step in the process of analysis, with the help of it information become simple and clear in understanding and statistical data become demonstrational. In this process the data are kept in columns so that data can be understood as Johoda wrote, "Just as coding is thought of as the technical procedure for the categorization of data, so tabulation may be considered as apart of the technical process in the statistical analysis of data¹⁵".

It is the reason, Ghose (1950) explained, "Tabulation stand for the systematic and scientific presentation of quantitative data in such a form as to elucidated the problem under consideration¹⁶".

That is why Young (1960), statistical tabulation is shorthand if statistics, because it fills attraction adequate size, convenience of comparison, clarity appropriate to objective of study and scientific ness.

In this research study researcher to make information more easily understandable, he used frequency tables as well as simple table. He also considered all necessary rules of tabulation such as (1) write title of tabulation (2) Size according to area of page on which it was drawn, (3) Captions, (4) Write information in columns (5) Keep column in sequence (6) Division of columns (7) Total and (8) Comments with this process all collected data are systemized logically and data get clear picture in table. This helps much in statistical analysis. Tabulation makes more simple to comparative interpretation, it also have time and place and make simple scientific analysis work.

ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION OF DATA

"Scientific analysis assumes that behind the accumulated data themselves, that well marshaled facts when related to the, whole study, have a significant general meaning, from which valid interpretation can be drawn.

It is simply the meaning of above statement that the objective of cause and effect cannot clear by collecting a mountain of information unless these collected data are not systemized and then analysis and interpretation is not done. The well known Mathematician Shree Jules

Henri Poincare wrote that, "Science is built with facts as a house is built with stones, but a collection of facts is no more science than a heap of stones is a house¹⁷.

Therefore, it is essential for science that, collected data should be orderly edited and then analysis and interpretation can be done so that true knowledge may be achieved.

The fundamental need of analysis and interpretation of data, if were not systemized they remain meaningless and we can not find any result in data. The research study will remain half if data are not analyzed and interpreted so far. It is the only reason that Smt. Young says, "Research is creative aspect of scientific analysis.

Social researcher does not accept that any phenomenon is independent he accepts collected facts, present ideas and inner social philosophy of time; therefore, any empirical result can be achieved without the careful checking of collected data, their mutual relationship and their context relation with total events.

He can only be succeeded by examining old concepts or seeking challenging situations of new concepts during the process of analysis of data, in this way which insight is gained by process of analysis of information, he re-examines on the basis of them and achieved a solid base for interpretation of data. That is why real interpretation of data is not possible without adequate analysis of data and without factual interpretation, any result of findings; an investigator can not obtain. According to Smt. Young, "The Junction of orderly analysis to formulate a solid organization of an edifice, which helps to keep collected facts in their proper place, so that general findings can be achieved by them¹⁸".

In this way without analysis of data the explanation of cause and effect relationship pertaining to any subject or phenomenon is not possible, for any progress of science, achievement of real knowledge because on the basis of analysis and interpretation of data real scientific rules can be formulated. Therefore, analysis and interpretation of collected data is essential to test old theories and rules or to certify old theories or rules.

In this research study, researcher through considering above all those guidelines and principles in the mind classified the collected and tabulated data which become simple and like to be understood easily. We use analysis and interpretation of data which are adopted by sociological research reports the same is used here.

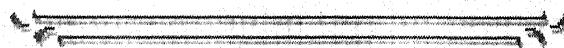
DIAGRAMMATIC PRESENTATION OF DATA

The main aim and objective of statistical method is to provide simple forms to collect data; so that every body can easily understand them as well correct finding can be observed. It is often observed that after clarification and tabulation of data we get systematic, orderly and brief form of scattered data. The effective form of these collected data is demonstrate them through pictures. In present days demonstrating data in the kind of bar diagram became an unique art and in the context to locate data in picture form progressing continuously. For general only data are uninteresting, complex and without attraction, culture one does not pay any attention about figures now there is no any interest about figures. On the other hand pictures are more attractive and one can not live without them, of them. It is only the utility and ministry of popularity of data demonstration. Thus Bodington has to write "A properly constructed diagram appeals to the eye and also to the mind,

because it is practical clear and easily understandable even by those unacquainted with the method of presentation¹⁹ .

In reality tabulation makes more help in scientific analysis of data. Yet for a general man, frequencies which are given in tabulation, has no special meaning, because it is difficult for him to understand the internal nature and result. Just its reverse one can understand these figures if they are exhibited in picture form. Side by side pictures provide comparative importance to its visitors. Therefore, each student of social research should acknowledge with the art of Demonstrating figures in the form of pictures, Bowley very nicely says, "Diagrams are merely an aid to eye and a means of saving time²⁰".

In this research study the investigator demonstrated data in the form of simple diagram, multi bar diagrams and pie diagram so that effective and attractive presentation of data may be ensured (2) data could be simple in understanding (3) time may be saved (4) data can be easily compared (5) data may simplify in one outlook (6) proved utilization for re-search and they could be able to indicate about future.



REFERENCES

1. Classification and analysis of information. In this context, Mrs. Young
2. Therefore Moser said that, "Systematized investigation to gain new knowledge about social Phenomenon and problems, we can call social research
3. Ackoff, in this connection says "Design in the process of making decision before the situation arises in which the decision is to be carried out."¹
4. Exploratory design is used. Sewltix, Jahoda et al., written about exploratory design
5. Research is necessary to obtain the experience which will be helpful in formulating, relevant hypothesis for more definite investigation."¹ The same type of idea is expressed by 'Hansraj'
6. About sampling method Frank Yaton says
7. Goode and Hatt also express their views, a sample, as the name implies, is a smaller representation of a large whole
8. Adolph Jenson rightly said about this sampling, "Purposive sampling denotes the method of selecting a number of groups of units
9. Prof. Hsin Pao Yang writes about it, "Stratified sampling
10. Goode and Hatt, "In case study we submit step by step picture of special types of continuous experiences
11. Goode and Hatt explained that, "Investigator selected only Structural questions as well as Dichotomous Questions and Open ended Questions were discarded. Legalise there is more time and money is needed for their classification and tabulation.
12. V.M. Palmer also said "The interview constitutes a social situation

13. Robert E. Chaddock (1925) wrote, "Classification especially important in the social success
14. Connor (1936) also highlighted on the classification in the following words,
15. 15 as Johoda wrote, "Just as coding is thought of as the technical procedure for the categorization of data, so tabulation may be considered as apart of the technical process in the statistical analysis of data".
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17. Shree Jules Henri Poincare wrote that, "Science is built with facts as a house is built with stones
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Chapter - 4

CHARACTERISTICS OF RESPONDENTS

- ❖ Sex
- ❖ Age
- ❖ Education
- ❖ Caste
- ❖ Religion
- ❖ Occupation
- ❖ Monthly income
- ❖ Type of family
- ❖ Housing condition
- ❖ Site of residence
- ❖ No. of brothers & sister
- ❖ Means of recreation

CHARACTERISTICS OF RESPONDENTS

"If we want to establish the relationship between smoking and lung cancer, we need data. If we want to test the efficiency of drug or vaccine we need data. If we want to know the needs, problems and policy implication of child labour in agriculture, we need statistics. Socio-demographic features are vitally concerned with population because status Needs and problems of child labour in agriculture depend upon the relationship between the member of family, the space which they occupy that have acquired for fulfilling their needs."¹

According to Mr. Tilara K.S. "A human being is curious and worries being a labour who survives in a society and interacts with the nearest materialistic structure and environment within the social structure which cannot be separated from the social environment because that environment is a 'thread' in which human being works like structure to form "living cloth".² So it is clear that human being and environment are two sides of a coin." According to Lawania "In total it is only the lively cloth and social background for human being which is decided by the heredity and the environment."³

According to Saraswat "Socio-cultural background is the social arrangement of that community which is indivisible and in which the social person resides. Professor ruter and Hart wrote" In context of social arrangement in between social being and his living conditions, that in society social back round is an indivisible part of cultural environment in which human being lives or has resided. It is true in the formation of every social being his status and his background decides role. That is why it is not only important, instead it is compulsory in the research of social science that the

social-economical and cultural aspects of samples should be studied deeply because in the formation of person's socio-cultural background many factors play an important role. Professor Agarwal wrote, "Human being is not only a biological being but more beyond that and he is more than that because of his behaviors, his way of living, working, thinking and lifestyle. If we want to know fully about any person we will not be able to know until we are able to know his socio-economic and cultural background in which he is living"¹. According to Mishra "Since human being is a social being that is why his desires and needs are endless and for the sake of these needs and desires his activities, success failure decided the background of his socio-economic and cultural life"²

Mainly the factors that effect the persons can be observed in two forms

1. Heredity 2.Environment/companion.

Where a person's body (even nose structure complexion features etc.) is formed on the basis of is heredity on the other hand his education, values occupation, behavior habits etc. is accepted from the environment that is why a person can't leave these factors. According to Satyendra "In the research of social science the study of socio-cultural background and economic condition of responding play an important role"³

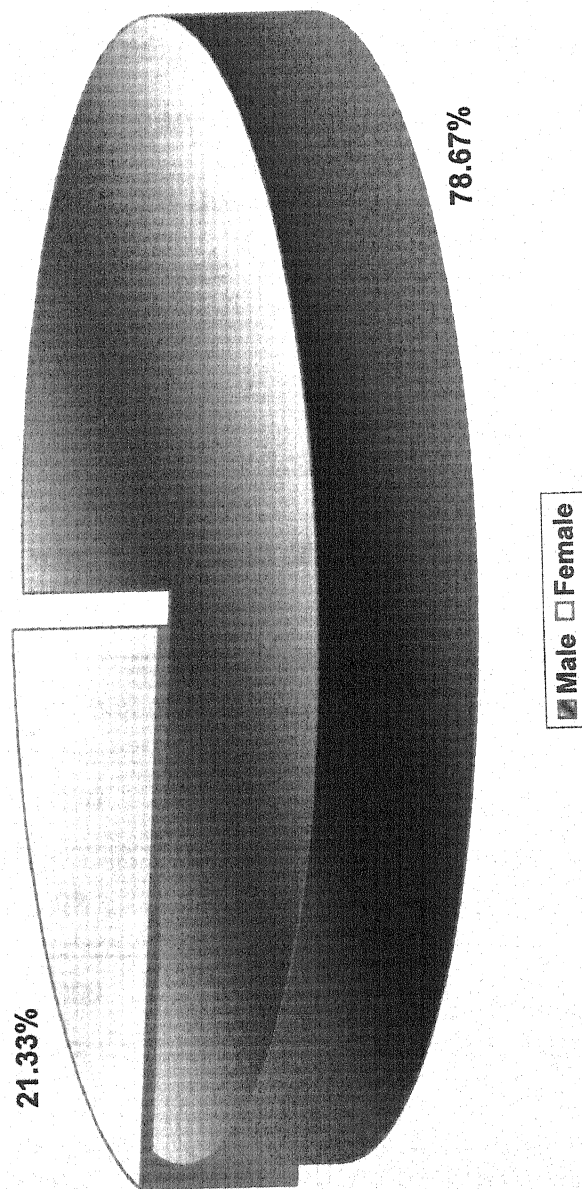
Child labour is a source of income for poor families. A study conducted by the ILO Bureau of statistics found that "Children work was considered essential to maintaining the economic level of households, either in the form of work for wages, of help in household enterprises or of household chores in order to free adult household members for economic activity elsewhere"(Mehra-kerpelman 1996, 8). In some cases, the study found that a child income accounted for between 34 and 37 percent of the total household

income. This study concludes that a child labourer's income is important to the livelihood of a poor family. There is a questionable aspect of this study. They are conditions & problems, jagannath publication Pvt. Ltd. Darbhanga, Bihar 2 probably right?: for most poor families in India, alternative sources of income are close to non-existent. There are no social welfare systems such as those in the west, nor is there easy access to loans. The child labour problem may be looked at either from the supply side or from the demand side, the supply is determined by the income of the family of the given moment and conditioned by the cultural background of the parents.

In the immediate post independent India, people viewed the India state as an instrument of liberation, egalitarianism and enfranchisement of the under privileged, poor and deprived. But over of the Indian state. Yes we have progressed a lot in material infrastructure, growth of GDP and in terms of many such impersonal, indicators of advancement. Yet there is greater disparity and inequity today than, say, fifty years ago. About 36 percent of the India population is still living below the poverty line. In absolute numbers, the figure is almost the same as the total population of Indian at the dawn of independence.

Self- employed men and women and their children form a major segment of the poor and unorganized workers. They are the vegetable vendors, fruits hawkers, casual laborers standing near markets and bus-stands, rag pickers, waste paper pickers hand cart pullers, flower sellers, domestics workers, pavement cobblers- in fact, hundreds of men and women and children whom we see every day in the towns and cities, but whose plight makes no impact on us. These men, women and children earn an unsteady income. They work sometimes just to render a service like strenuously pulling

Fig.-1: Showing sexwise distribution of respondent



a hand cart, or they produce an article mostly on contract for a trades who is offer a money lender also. They have no fixed hours of work, no fixed income, practically no business relationship, and no protection of a there are various factors responsible for the problem of child labour socio-demographic characteristics play important ride in the growing problem of child labour. These character include age, sex, religion, educational status, family size, economics condition etc. some of these are briefly reviewed here under.

In present study especially in this chapter attempts were being made by researches to know the socio-economic and demographic features of respondent, which are given below :-

Table no.-1:
Showing sex wise distribution of respondent.

S.No.	Option	No. of respondent	Percentage
1.	Male	236	78.67
2.	Female	64	21.33
	Total	300	100

Above table highlights on sex-wise distribution of sampled respondents of study. Majority of 236 respondent (78.67%) were male and 64 respondent (21.33%) female..

Fig.-2 : Showing age wise distribution of respondent.

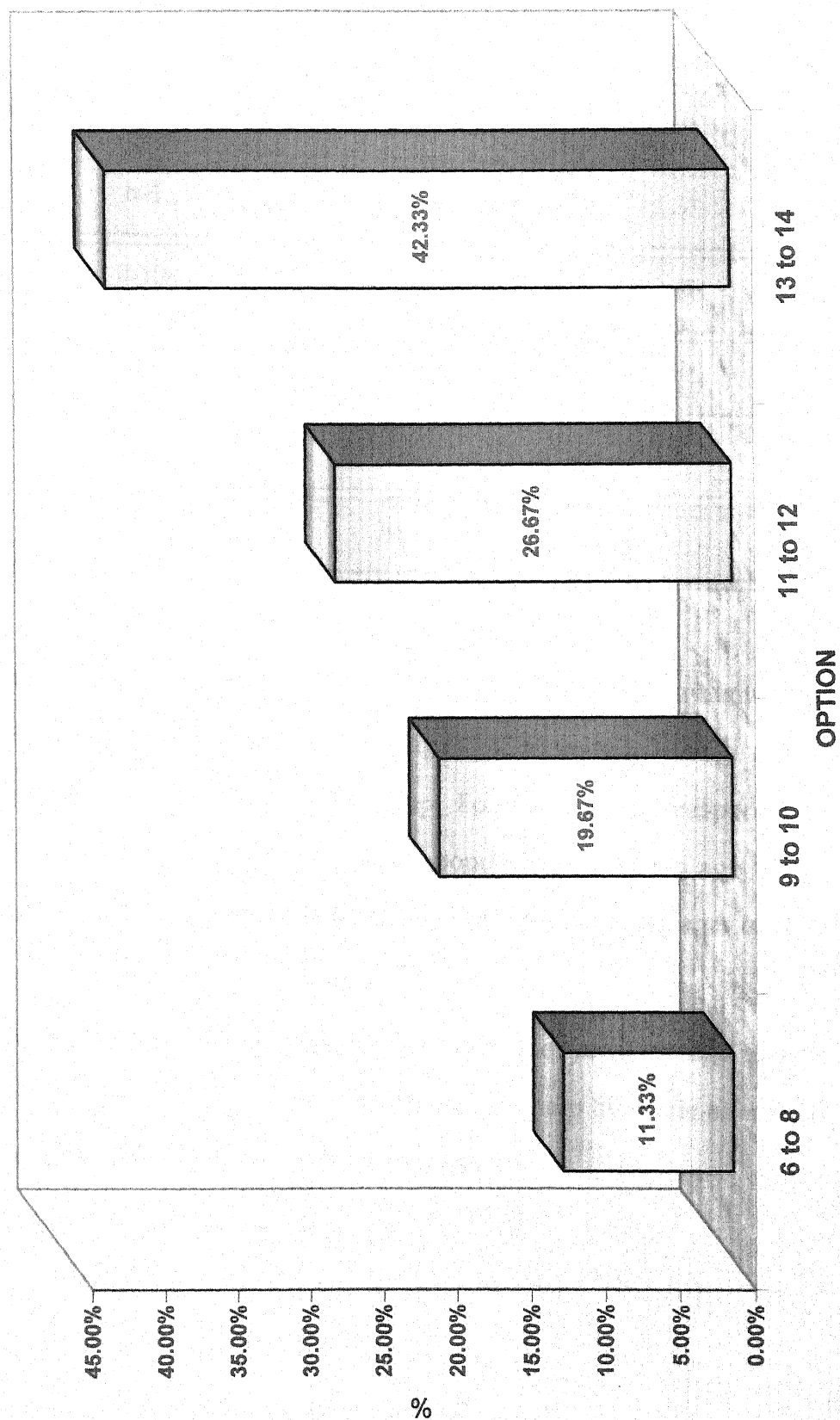


Table-2 :
Showing age wise distribution of respondent.

S.No.	Option	No. of respondent	Percentage
1.	6-8	34	11.33
2.	9-10	59	19.67
3.	11-12	80	26.67
4.	13-14	127	42.33
5.	Total	300	100

The above table reveals the age wise distribution of respondents. The highest member of 127 respondents accounting (42.33%) were in the age group of 13-14 years is the adolescence age group. Followed by 80 respondents (26.67%) in the age group of 11-12 years, 59 respondents (19.67%) in age group of 9-10 years and 34 respondents (11.33%). The higher the age of the respondents, the higher the number of respondents.

The overall observation of the table is that the younger age group respondents were actively abused and maltreated. It is help by social scientists that age has a significance.

Table-3 :

Showing education wise distribution of respondents.

S.No.	Option	No. of respondent	Percentage
1.	Illiterate	35	11.67
2.	Literate	136	45.33
3.	Primary	100	33.33
4.	Junior	29	9.67
	Total	300	100

Above table tells the education, wise distribution of respondents. Education is supposed to be the most important factor influencing individual awareness. In this view, in the parents study, information was gathered about educational status of individuals sampled respondents.

It is found in the table that the highest number 136 respondents consisting (45.33%) were literature, followed by 100 respondents consisting (33.33%) belonged to primary, 29 respondent were junior and 35 respondents were illiterate.

The overall observation of the table is that a majority of respondents were literate and illiterate were very meager.

Table-4 :

Showing caste wise distribution of respondent

S.No.	Option	No. of respondent	Percentage
1.	General	55	18.33
2.	OBC	123	41.00
3.	SC	122	40.67
	Total	300	100

Above table shows the caste wise distribution of respondents selected in sample. The highest number of 123 respondents accounting (40.00%) belong to scheduled castes followed by 122 respondents (40.67%) other backward classed (OBC) and 55 respondents accounting (18.33%) that is lowest member of general caste.

The overall observation of the table in all study the representatives belonging to highest and general castes were lost. It was due to general castes people were comparatively highly educated, rich and civilized and cultured.

Religion : Hindus, Muslims are the most significant religious communities in India. Among men there are substantial voters in this community. The maximum proportion of active participant is found in the residual category of other religions which comprise, Sikh, Christian's and Buddh

Table No.-5 :

Showing religion wise distribution of respondents.

S.No.	Option	No. of respondent	Percentage
1.	Hindu	87	62.33
2.	Muslim	97	32.33
3.	Christian	-16	5.34
	Total	300	100.00

Above table shows religious-wise distribution of respondents in selected sample. The highest and predominant number 187 respondent belonged to Hindu religion consisting (62.33%) followed by 97 respondents (32.33%). Muslim religion and the lowest number 16 respondents belonged to Christian accounting for (5.34%).

The overall observations of table is that child abuse and maltreatment is universal in every religion. The only differences is that it was more in Hindus because their population is more yet child abuse was more in accordance with population proportion.

Table-6 :
Showing occupation of respondent.

S.No.	Option	No. of respondent	Percentage
1.	Domestic worker	75	25.00
2.	Hotel worker	75	25.00
3.	Work Shop helper	75	25.00
4.	Street Children (Rag picker)	75	25.00
	Total	300	100

The above table reveals the occupation of respondents. The table shows that 75 respondent (25.00%) were domestic worker, 75 (25.00%) respondent were working in hotel, 75 respondent work as a work shops helper and other 75 respondent were work in as a street children.

Table-7 :
Sowing monthly income-wise distribution of respondent.

S.No.	Option	No. of respondent	Percentage
1.	Rs. 500	89	29.67
2.	Rs. 501-1000	148	49.33
3.	Rs. > 1000	63	21
	Total	300	100

Above table reveals monthly wise income distribution at respondents. It is evident. From the table that the highest 148 respondent. Consisting (49.67%) had their monthly income was Rs. 501 -1000 followed by 89 respondents (29.67%), Rs. < 500 and 63 respondents monthly income was ? Rs. 1000.00 per month.

The overall observation of the table shows that all respondents who were victims of higher physical or sexual or emotional abuse and maltreatment were earners more or less.

Table-8 :

Showing nature of family were distribution of respondent

S.No.	Type of family	No. of respondent	Percentage
1.	Nuclear	161	53.67
2.	Joint	139	46.33
3.	Extended	---	--
	Total	300	100

Above table reveals the nature of family wise distribution of respondents selected in sample of the study. India is traditionally known for joint family system. The impact of elementary family system had been steadily peritrating in the India urban and rural parts. It is because, the benefits of small family in the new market mechanism has greatly influenced both the urban and rural sectors considerably. It is therefore, observed that majority of 161 respondents (53.675) belonged nuclear family and 139 respondents (46.33%) belonged joint family.

Table No.-9 :

Showing recreational means wise distribution of respondents.

S.No.	Means of recreation	No. of respondent	Percentage
1.	Cinema	53	17.67
2.	Radio	81	27.00
3.	TV	186	55.33
	Total	300	100

Above table tells means of recreation among respondents houses. Majority of 166 respondents (55.33%) has TV in thin houses as a means of entrainment, followed by 81 respondents (27.00%) radio and 53 respondent (17.67%) used to go cinema for the entertainment.

Overall observation of this table tells that all respondents has means of recreation at their houses.

Table-10 :

Showing type of house wise distribution of respondents.

S.No.	Housing condition	No. of respondent	Percentage
1.	Kucchha	108	36.00
2.	Pucca	78	26
3.	Mixed	114	28.00
	Total	300	100

Above table reveals that type of house wise distribution of respondent. Majority of 114 respondents (38.00%) lived in mixed house in (half kucchha and half pucca) followed by 108 respondents (36.00%) kucchha house and 78 respondent (26.00%) in pucca house.

Overall observation of this table shows that only 178 respondents had pucca house accommodation and rise were not.

Table-11 :
Showing number of brother - sister of respondents.

S.No.	Option	No. of respondent	Percentage
1.	3 child	7	5.67
2.	4 child	72	24.00
3.	5 child	106	35.33
4.	> 5 child	105	35.69
	Total	300	100

Above table shows the number of brother and sister wise distribution of respondents. Majority of 106 respondents (35.33%) were 5 brothers more than 5 brothers and sister, followed by 105 respondents (35.00%) were more than 5 brother sister, 72 respondents were 3 brother - sisters.

Overall observation of this table shows that child abuse and maltreatment is more in large families.

Table No.-12 :
Showing site of residence of respondents :

S.No.	Site of residence	No. of respondent	Percentage
1.	Slums	129	43.00
2.	Rail line	23	7.67
3.	Jhuggi - jhoupad patti	57	19.00
4.	Market	91	30.33
	Total	300	100

Above table shows the site wise residence of respondents. Majority of 129 respondents 43.00 lived in slums of Jhansi cities where citric amenities were lesser, followed by 91 respondents 30.33% in Bazar (Manik Chowk) incentive commercial place of Jhansi, 57 respondents in tants (juggi and Jgoupad patti) just on Pathers and behind Khalsa School Sipri and 23 respondents (7.67% at the site of rail line.

The overall observation reveals that majority 209 respondents (69.67%) were more or less slum dwellers away from common society of Jhansi with thin own culture.

Chapter-5

CAUSES RESPONSIBLE FOR CHILD ABUSE

- ❖ Individual factors
- ❖ Family factors
- ❖ Social factors
- ❖ Economic factors
- ❖ Physiological factors
- ❖ Cultural factors
- ❖ Situational factors
- ❖ Local factors
- ❖ Other factors

CAUSES RESPONSIBLE FOR CHILD ABUSE

The major cause of child abuse is adaptational failure or environmental maladjustment (both in family and work-place) mostly on the part of the adult perpetrators (parents, employers...) but to some extent on the part of adults responsible for family socialization as well (Kewalramani, 1992:152). Before discussing this thesis, let us first analyze the causes of three different types of child abuse separately.

CAUSES OF PHYSICAL ABUSE :

Different scholars have suggested different causes of physical abuse. Some consider the psycho-pathology of the individual perpetrators as the primary cause, others view the psycho-social pathology of family interaction as the main cause, and still others put major emphasis on situations of acute stress. The empirical study of Kewalramani conducted in Rajasthan, however, revealed that stress factors associated with families give a sufficient causal explanation for child abuse. The situational stresses pointed out four models of dominant causes of a child's physical abuse: (a) relations between spouses, (b) relations between parents and children, (c) structural stresses, and (d) child-produced stress.

The dominant causes of battering children were found as: children constantly disobeying parents (35%), quarrels between the parents and the child beaten as scapegoat (19%), child not taking interest in studies (9%), child spending most of his time away from home (8%), child refusing to go to earn a livelihood (7%), child frequently fighting with siblings (5%), child frequently playing truant from school (5%), child refusing to hand over his total earnings to his parents/guardians (5%), receiving complaints of misbehaviour from outsiders (4%), and child indulging in deviant behaviour like theft, smoking,

etc. (3%). All these factors (disobeying parents, quarrels between parents, spending most of the time away from home, child not taking interest in studies or work...) do not point so much to the personality defects in the individual perpetrators as to the major factors leading to child abuse. It may, therefore, be said that though the role of the personality traits of the abusers cannot be ignored, family environment and stress-ridden family situations are more crucial factors in child battering.

CAUSES OF SEXUAL ABUSE

The four causes of sexual abuse mostly given are: adjustment problems of the perpetrators, family disorganization, victim's characteristics, and the psychological disorders of the abusers. Kewalramani's study (1992:78) on child abuse, however, approached the problem of sexual abuse with a 'systems model' and perceived it as behaviour influenced by factors at several different levels, that is, a behaviour which is the result of cumulative influence of a set of factors. In fact, this study used the systems approach not to study sexual abuse but also physical and emotional abuse. The four variables related to sexual abuse were: family environment, family structure, individual predispositions and situational factors.

The analysis of family environment revealed that congestion in family was not related to sexual abuse but conflict between parents and weakening of inhibitions leading to neglect of the children, absence of affectionate parent-child relationship within the family that fails to give support and protection to child, alcoholism of the earning male member, his lack of accountability, lack of adequate control on the children, illicit relations of the mother with some man and paramour's hold on his mistress, dominance of stepfather, and social isolation of the family (that is, family not participating in social networks or community activities) were factors which were more important in sexual abuse.

The environment in the workplace also contributes to sexual molestation. Several cases of assault by employers and molestation by co-workers of the young victims when they were all alone in the house/ workplace/school were found in Kewalramani's study. The loneliness of young girls make them more vulnerable to the overtures of the perpetrators.

CAUSES OF EMOTIONAL ABUSE

Four important causes of emotional abuse can be identified: poverty, 'deficient' parental control and non-cordial relations within family, maltreatment faced by parents in their own childhood or intergenerational transmission of child maltreatment, and alcoholism of parents. Kewalramani also found these factors important in emotional abuse. More than half of the abuser parents (55%) had low income (less than Rs. 1,000 per month) and 5-12 family members to support. Strauss (1979) and Deschner (1984) have also pointed out the effect of poverty on child abuse. However, it has now come to be believed that child abuse is not exclusively a lower SES (socio-economic status) situation, though it is predominantly a lower SES problem. 'Deficient' parental control was found by Kewalramani in 52 per cent cases and intergenerational transmission of maltreatment was discovered in 79 per cent cases. Pagelow (1984) has also referred to the role of inter-generational transmission in child maltreatment. However, Burgess and Youngblade (1985) have questioned this belief. Lastly, Kewalramani did not find alcohol as an important factor in child abuse. H& found only 26 per cent parents (fathers) as alcoholic-abusers, of whom 44 per cent consumed alcohol every day, that is, were addicts. Matlins (1981) has, however, described the alcoholic parent as having an important role in child abuse.

INTEGRATED MODEL OF THE CAUSES OF CHILD ABUSE

The major premise of this model is the interdependence between parent, child and situation. This model focuses on four factors in child abuse: (i) family environment, (ii) structural stresses, (iii) individual characteristics of parents; and (iv) sub-cultural learning. The model requires knowledge in five different areas: (i) child development, (ii) socialization processes, (iii) family interactions, (iv) learning principles, and (v) sources of arousing anger, aggression, hatred, and so forth.

These areas point out that:

- (a) Child abuse can be viewed in terms of the degree to which a parent uses negative or inappropriate control strategies with his/her child. Employing 'normal' methods (meeting all the child's needs, adequate control, positive disciplining, and clear communication) contributes to a child's (social, emotional and intellectual) development, whereas taking recourse to 'abnormal' methods (neglecting child's needs, inadequate control, negative disciplining, unclear communication, and over-reliance on coercion) in child rearing inhibits a child's development and causes child abuse.

Authoritative parenting (the commanding type of parents), authoritarian parenting (requiring complete obedience to their authority), indulgent parenting (gratifying all desires/fancies), and negligent parenting (being indifferent and unresponsive and not paying due attention) influence a child's characteristics and behaviour.

The authoritarian parental style is most harmful and is conducive to child abuse.

- (b) Stresses also give rise to maladaptive coping responses, since abusive parents are clearly not violent under all circumstances. Factors like unemployment and dissatisfaction with job affect an individual's behaviour which lead to child abuse.
- (c) Individual characteristics of parents like inherent traits (irritable nature, self-centredness, rigidity...), lack of parenting skill, and lack of resources (low prestige, little education and low income) also cause child abuse.
- (d) The sub-cultural learning, that is, socialization in a violent home, or experiencing violence in childhood, is yet another cause of child abuse.

All these factors together explain how they affect the behaviour of the perpetrators which ultimately leads to child abuse.

Fig-1: Showing the extent of influence of individual factors of child abuse.

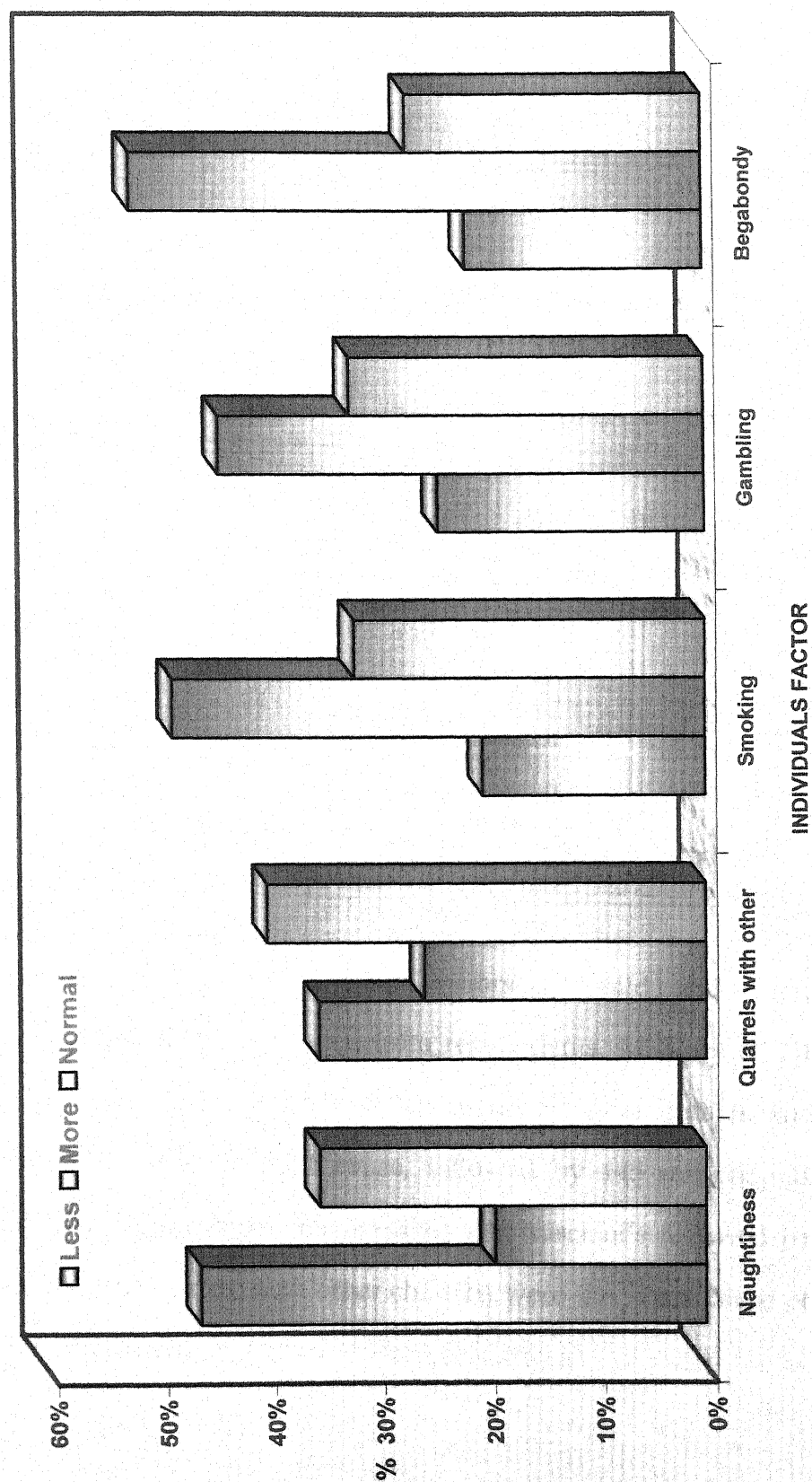


Table No.-1
Showing the extent of influence of individual factors of child abuse.

S. No.	Individuals factor (%)	Less (%)	More (%)	Normal (%)	Normal (%)
1.	Naughtiness	138 46%	57 19%	105 35%	300 100%
2.	Quarrels with other	105 35%	76 25.33%	119 39.67%	300 100%
3.	Smoking	60 20%	145 48.33%	95 31.67%	300 100%
4.	Gambling	72 24%	132 44%	96 32%	300 100%
5.	Begabondy	64 21.33%	156 52%	80 26.66%	300 100%

To assess the extent of individual factors of child abuse and maltreatment, a few question were asked from respondents. Majority of 156 respondents (52.00%) told that tending of begabondy (live outside and wandering) was more cause of child abuse, followed by 145 respondents (48.33%) 'smoking' and 132 respondents (46.00%) told mischief's followed by 105 respondents (35.00%) quarrel with other children were the lesser cause of child abuse and maltreatment.

Table No:-2

Showing influence of family factors of child abuse and maltreatment

S. No	Influence of family factors	F	%
1.	Second mother	46	15.33%
2.	Second father	10	3.33%
3.	Disobey of father	84	28.00%
4.	Tension between parents	56	18.67%
5.	Big size of family	104	34.67%
	Total	300	100.00

Above table tells the influence of family factors on the child abuse and maltreatment. Majority of 104 respondents (34.67%) told that big size family was the family factor which influence child abuse and maltreatment, followed by 84 respondent (28.00%) 'Disobey of father', 56 respondents (18.67%). Tension between parents', 46 respondents (15.33%) 'step mother' and 10 respondents (3.33%) . Second father' were the cause of child abuse and maltreatment.

Table No.:3
Showing extent of influence of social factors on child abuse and maltreatment.

S. No.	Extent of social factors	F (%)	F (%)	F (%)	F (%)
1.	Thefting	138 -46%	57 -19%	105 -35%	300 -100%
2.	Misbehave with others	105 -35%	76 -25.33%	119 -39.67%	300 -100%
3.	Drop outing from the school	60 -20%	145 -48.33%	95 -31.67%	300 -100%
4.	Misconduct	72 -24%	132 -44%	96 -32%	300 -100%
5.	Social complaint	64 -21.33%	156 -52%	80 -26.66%	300 -100%

Above table highlights the extent of influence of social features on child abuse and maltreatment. A few questions were asked from sampled respondents. Majority of 163 respondents (54.33%) told that thefting by child was more influencing factor of child abuse and maltreatment, followed by 144 respondents (48.00%) drop outing from the school, 139 respondents (46.33%) social complaints and 129 respondents (43.00%) misbehavior with other was social factors responsible for child abuse.

Table No. 4
Showing extent of influence of economic factors of child abuse and maltreatment.

S. No.	Individual Factors (%)	Less (%)	More (%)	Normal (%)
1.	More expenditure	126 -42%	90 -30%	84 -28%
2.	Refusal of child labour	131 -46.67%	70 -23.33%	99 -33%
3.	Not to give wage	54 -18%	144 -48%	102 -34%
4.	Debit on father's name	72 -24%	136 -45.33%	92 -30.67%
5.	Family poverty	52 -17.33%	158 -52.67%	90 -30%

Above table reveals the extent of influence of economic factors of child abuse and maltreatment. A few enquiries were made to respondents. Majority of 158 respondents (52.67%) told that poverty of family was more responsible for child abuse, followed by 144 respondents (48.00%) not to give wages to parents and 136 respondents (45.33%) debit on father's name. there were 131 respondents (44.67%) who told refusal for child labour and 126 respondents (42.00%) more expenditure were lesser cause of child abuse and maltreatment.

Fig-5: Showing influence of physiological factors of child abuse and maltreatment.

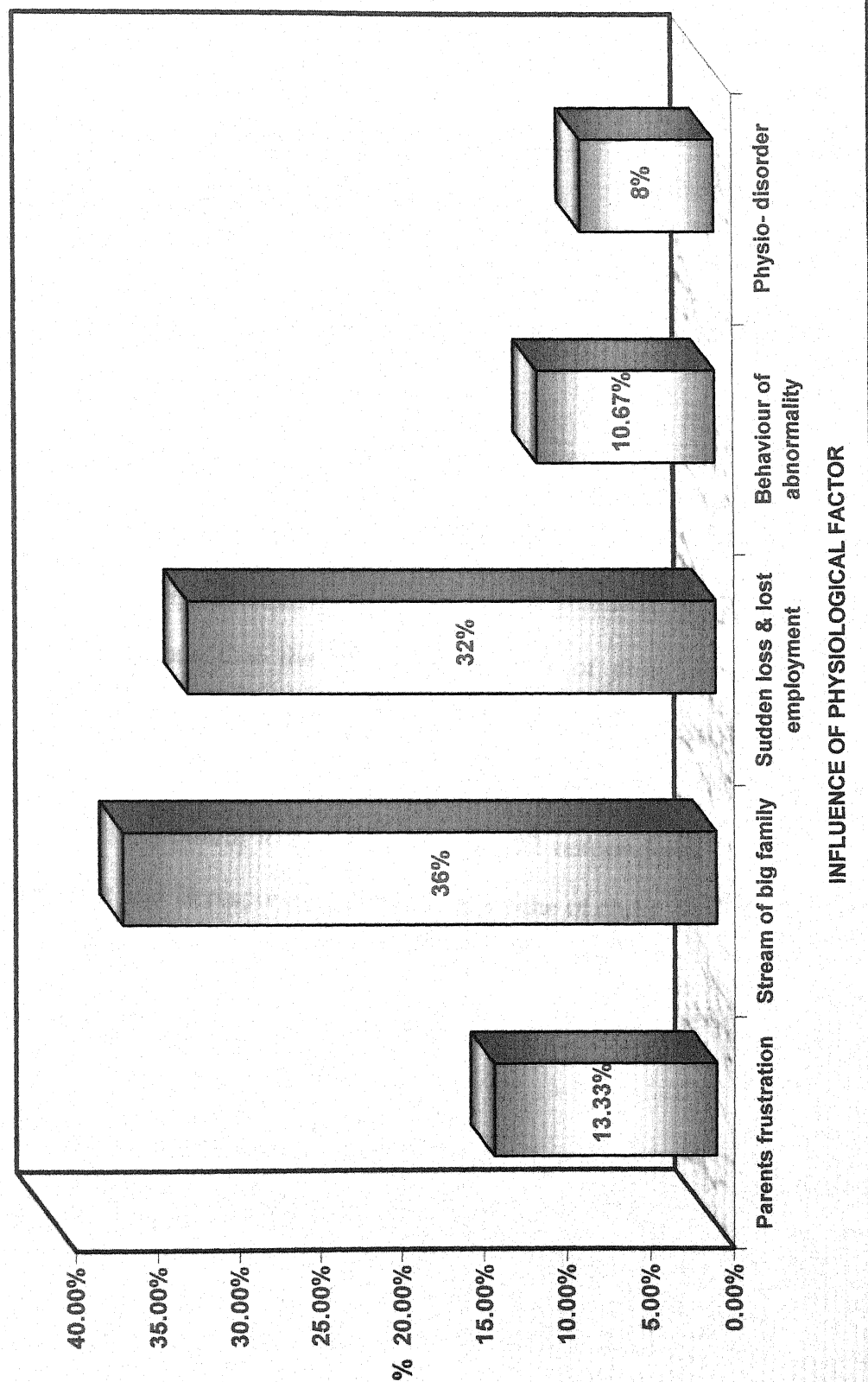


Table No.-5 :

Showing influence of physiological factors of child abuse and maltreatment.

S. No.	Influence of physiological factors	F	(%)
1.	Parents frustration	40	13.33
2.	Stream of big family	108	36.00
3.	Sudden loss & lost employment	96	32.00
4.	Behaviour of abnormality	32	10.67
5.	Physio- disorder	24	8.00

Above table reveals that the physiology causes of child abuse and maltreatment. Majority of 108 respondents (36.00%) told that stress of large family followed by 90 respondents (32.00%) behavioural disorder of children, 40 respondents (13.33%) parent loss of employment, 32 respondents (10.67%) behavioural disorder and 24 respondents (8.00%) physique of child.

Table No-6 :

Showing influence of cultural factors on child abuse and maltreatment.

S. No.	Influence of cultural factors	F	%
1.	Children live normal by beating	76	24.33
2.	Scolding is necessary	80	26.67
3.	Neglect is just to misbehave child	78	26.00
4.	Parents behavior towards children is	69	23.00
5.	Not misbehave		

Above table reveals cultural cause of child abuse and maltreatment. Majority of 76 respondents (24.33%) understood that beating make children to live normally, followed by 80 respondents (26.67%) scolding to children by parents are necessary for social status, 78 respondents (26.00%) neglect is just mischief children, 69 respondents (23.00%) parents behavior towards children is not misbehavior.

Table No.- 7:
Showing situational factors of child abuse and maltreatment.

S. No.	Influence of situational factors	F	(%)
1.	Micheif before relatives	28	9.33
2.	More loss by child	31	10.33
3.	Fail in examination	54	18.00
4.	Cause of quarrel between parents	109	36.34
5.	Quarrel among siblings	78	26.00

Above table shows situational factors responsible for child abuse and maltreatment. Majority of 109 respondents (36.34%) told 'child is cause of quarrel between parents', followed by 70 respondents (26.00%) quarrel among 'siblings', 58 respondents (18.00%) failed in examination, 31 respondents (10.33%) more loss by child and 28 respondents (9.33%) ' mischief before relatives' were situational cause of child abuse.

Table No.-8 :

Showing local factors responsible for child abuse and maltreatment.

S. No.	Influence of physiological factors	F	(%)
1.	House near hotel	36	12.00
2.	Liquor shop near house	29	9.67
3.	cinema near house	51	17.00
4.	Criminal environment	100	33.33
5.	Slums	84	28.00

Above table reveals the influence of local factors on child abuse and maltreatment. Majority of 100 respondents (33.33%) told that criminal environment was the local cause of child abuse, followed by 84 respondents (28.00%) 'slums area', 51 respondents (17.00%) cinema house near house, 36 respondents (12.00%) 'house near hotel' and 29 respondents (9.67%) liquor shop near house were causes of child abuse and maltreatment.

Table No-9 :

Showing influence of other factors on child abuse and maltreatment

S. No.	Influence of physiological factors	F	%
1.	Different association	51	17.00
2.	Illiteracy of parents	60	20.00
3.	Parents emotional instability	32	10.67
4.	Father drinking behaviour	95	31.67
5.	Broken Family	62	20.66

Above table reveals the influence of other factors on child abuse and maltreatment. Majority of 95 respondents (31.67%) told that 'father drinking behavior' was cause of child abuse and maltreatment, followed by 62 respondents (20.66%) 'broken family', 60 respondents (20.00%) 'Illiteracy of parents', 51 respondents (17.00%) 'different association' and 32 respondents (10.67%) 'parents emotional instability' was cause of child abuse and maltreatment.

Chapter - 6

VARIOUS TYPES OF CHILD ABUSE

- ❖ **Physical abusers**
- ❖ **Methods of physical abuse**
- ❖ **Child emotional abuser**
- ❖ **Methods of emotional Abusers**
- ❖ **Child sexual abusers**
- ❖ **Methods of child sexual abusers**
- ❖ **Economics child abuse**
- ❖ **Educational child abuse**
- ❖ **Nutritional child abusers**
- ❖ **Social child abuse**

VARIOUS TYPE OF CHILD ABUSE

THE VICTIMS OF ABUSE

An empirical study was conducted in Rajasthan in 1990 on child abuse by G.S. Kewalramani to assess the nature, extent, patterns and causes of abuse, to delineate the characteristics of perpetrators and victims of abuse, and to analyze the effect of abuse on a child's role performance and his development. The study was focused on 167 children in the age group of 10-16 years. Of the 167 cases studied, 124 were cases of physical abuse, 23 of sexual abuse and 103 of emotional abuse (the total is more than the cases studied because many children were victims of multiple abuse). Further, of the total cases studied, 61.7 per cent were boys and 38.3 per cent were girls. Amongst boys, 42.7 per cent were working and 57.3 per cent were non-working; while amongst girls, 46.9 per cent were working and 53.1 per cent were non-working. The age groups of the interviewed children were: 10-11 years—20.4 per cent, 12-13 years—25.7 per cent, 14-15 years—24.6 per cent, and 16 years—29.3 per cent. The important findings of this study on the three types of child abuse, namely, physical, sexual and emotional, were as follows:

PHYSICAL ABUSE

(1) Boys are more bartered than girls (ratio being 1.3: 1). (2) School-going children run greater risk of being physically abused than those who do not go to school. (3) Older children (14-16 years) are more abused physically than younger children (10-13 years). (4) Non-working children are beaten more than the working children. (5) The ratio of children who are occasionally abused (twice or thrice a month) to those who are frequently abused (once or twice a week), or very frequently abused (three or four times a week) is 1:5.5. (6) A large number of the abused children (about 60%) belong to poor families with

an income of less than Rs. 500 per month. Only a small number (about 2%) belong to well-to-do families, that is, with an income of Rs. 1,500 or more per month. This shows that there is a significant relationship between poverty and physical abuse. (7) In a very large number of cases (93%), the perpetrators of physical abuse are members of the family (father, mother, sibling). (8) Perpetrators of either sex abuse children of their own sex more than of the opposite sex. (9) Mothers abuse children physically more (60%) than the fathers (40%). However, males abuse children more severely than females. (10) A great majority of the abuser parents are in their thirties and forties, while the siblings are mostly in their teens. (11) The main modes of battering children are slapping and beating with fists (40%), hitting with different objects (35%), kicking (19%), choking and/or strangulating (10%), binding with rope (3%), and tearing hair (2%). (12) In most of the cases (85%), the beating does not cause an injury to the child. (13) The physical violence against children is of various types. Routine beating is different from the non-routine beating. The former is one which the parents believe their children 'deserve', and the children also believe that they 'asked for it'. The latter is one which is instigated by the child. Secondary violence is one which one parent believes is just and legitimate but the other parent believes is unjust.

Non-routine violence has been sub-categorized as: volcanic violence, alcohol-related violence, sex-related or jealousy-oriented violence, expressive violence, power-oriented or instrumental violence, and victim-precipitated violence. Volcanic violence is one which is used neither for achieving a desired end nor for legitimizing the act. It occurs when the victimizer (parent, employer...) has run out of patience as the result of externally caused stress, such as losing the job or being insulted by somebody or incurring a loss.

Alcohol-related violence is one where violence is the result of alcohol consumption. Alcohol releases aggression as well as makes a person irrational and serves as a disinhibitory agent that releases violence impulses. This type of violence is exclusively male violence. Jealousy-oriented or sex-related violence is one in which the parent of one sex beats the child of the other sex out of jealousy. Step-father beating his daughter, or stepmother beating her son are examples of this type of violence.

Expressive violence is one in which the use of physical force is an end in itself. Instrumental or power-oriented violence is one in which violence is intended not only as a means of inducing the child to alter his behaviour but also to establish parental authority. Child precipitated violence is one in which the victims of violence contribute to their own victimization either through actions defined as deviant by the aggressor parent or through provoking their (parents) antagonism.

SEXUAL ABUSE

(1) Girls are more victims of sexual abuse than boys (the ratio being 2.3:1). (2) A high proportion of children become victims of sexual abuse when they are fourteen or above 14 years of age. The ratio of victims below 14 years to victims above 14 years is about 1:5. (3) There is a strong association between sex and the number of abusers. Males are usually abused sexually by one person while girls are generally assaulted by more than one person. (4) There is rarely an application of force or bodily harm. Victims are usually psychologically enticed by the assaulters by loyalty to, affection for, and the dependence on them (abusers). (5) The victims of sexual abuse are generally from the lower socio-economic families. (6) Sexual abuse of children does not demonstrate a relationship with religion and caste membership. There is some evidence that the low caste women are more frequent victims of sexual assault

than the high caste women but this refers more to rape cases than childhood sexual abuse. (7) Whereas the victims' age distribution is more homogeneous, the assaulters' age distribution is more heterogeneous (very young, young, early middle-age, late middle-age). (8) In about two-third cases (66.7%), the perpetrators have secondary relationship with the victims (employers, co-workers, teachers, tenants, and acquaintances). Persons having blood relationships constitute a small category of perpetrators. In other words, a significant percentage of child sexual abuse (93%) occurs outside the family. (9) Boys are generally the victims of 'employment-related' abuse while girls are generally the victims of 'acquaintance-related' abuse. (10) Of the 'employment-related' sexual abuse, two-thirds is by the co-workers and one-third is by the employers.

EMOTIONAL ABUSE

- (1) Boys are more emotionally maltreated than girls, the ratio being 1.3:1.
- (2) Working children are as much neglected as non-working children.
- (3) School-going children are a little more maltreated than non-school-going children.
- (4) Of the various forms of emotional abuse, constant lack of supervision is as high as 62 per cent. Belittling is found in 50 per cent cases, false blaming among 33 per cent, lack of concern for studies and welfare in 28 per cent, rejection among 18 per cent and unequal treatment with siblings in 17 per cent cases.
- (5) The ratio of parents taking 'no' interest, 'less' interest and 'average' interest in children is about 5:3:1.
- (6) In a large number of cases (76%), the parents who neglect the child are those whose income is low and liabilities are many; who are middle-aged, illiterate or less educated; and who are engaged in low-status

jobs.

- (7) A large number of parents who ill-treat their children are those who are aggressive, irritable and domineering in their behavioural characteristics; fickle-minded, inflexible and less tolerant in their emotional characteristics; and have low-esteem, feeling of alienation, and lack of ability to empathize in social characteristics.

Table No-1 :

Showing abuser of physical abuse and maltreatment.

S. No.	Abuser of physical Abuse	F (%)	%
1.	Father	35	11.67%
2.	Parents	96	32.00%
3.	Owners	123	41.00%
4.	Mother	35	11.66%
5.	Any other	11	3.67%
	Total	300	100%

Above table reveals the abusers of physical abuse and maltreatment. Majority of 123 respondents (41.00%) were 'owners', followed by 96 respondents (32.00%) by 'Parents', 35 respondents (11.67%). Father of the respondents as well as mother separately. Overall observation of this table shows that physical abuse and maltreatment abuser were outer in working condition and within family their parents.

Fig-2: Showing methods of physical abuse and maltreatment.

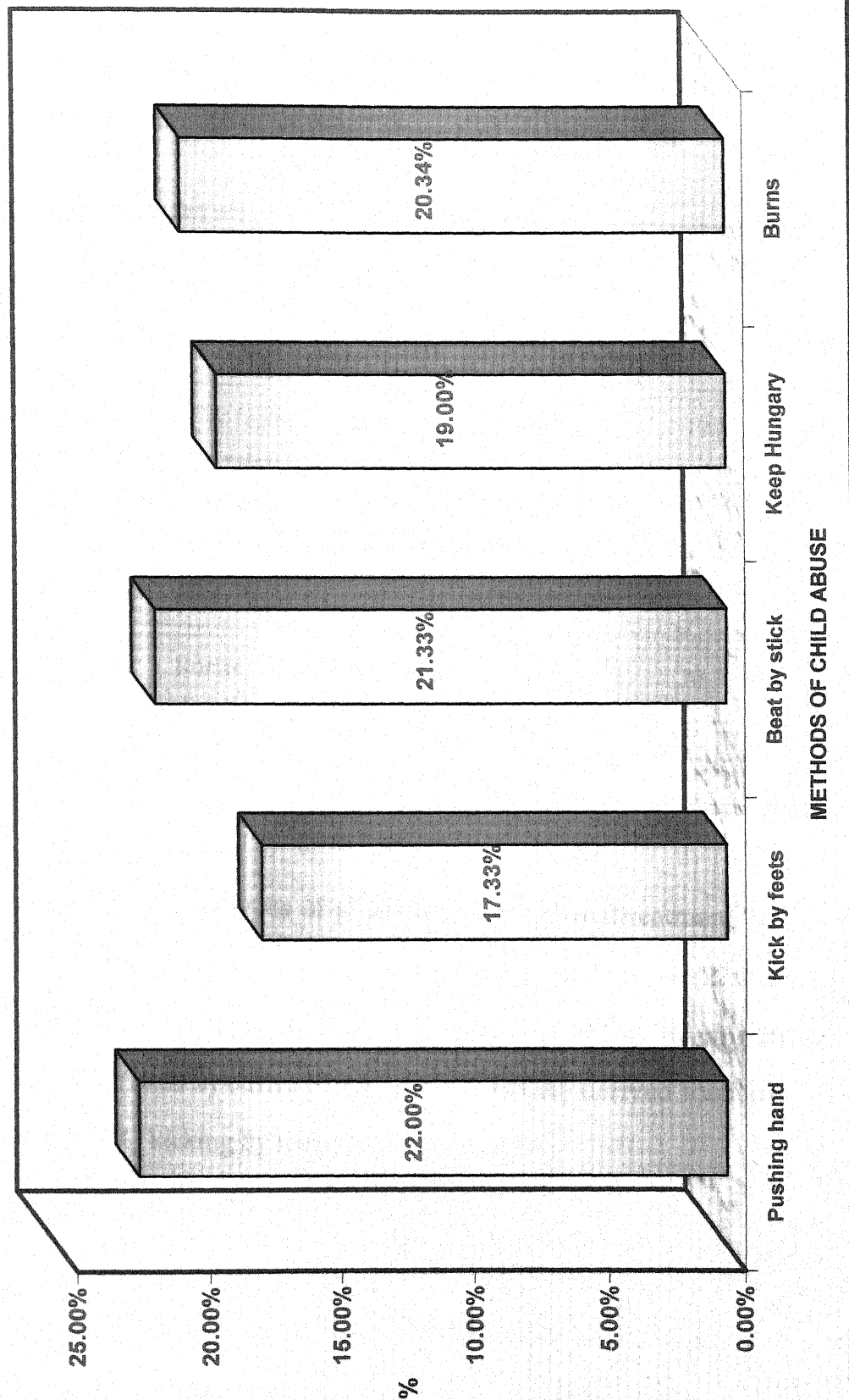


Table No.-2 :
Showing methods of physical abuse and maltreatment.

S. No.	Methods of Physical Abuse	F (%)	%
1.	Pushing hand	66	22.00%
2.	Kick by feets	52	17.33%
3.	Beat by stick	64	21.33%
4.	Keep Hungary	57	19.00%
5.	Burns	61	20.34%
	Total	300	100%

To identify the various types of physical abuse and maltreatment, few question were asked from respondents. The highest 66 respondents (22.00%) told that pushed by hand followed by 66 respondents (21.33%). Beating by stick, 61 respondents (20.34%) burns, 57 respondents (19.00) derived food and 52 respondents (17.33%) kicking by feets.

Table No.-3 :

Showing abuser of emotional abuse and maltreatment.

S.No.	Emotional abusers	F (%)	%
1.	Mother	80	26.67%
2.	Father	65	21.66%
3.	Parents	81	27.00%
4.	Owner	74	24.67%
5.	Other	--	---
	Total	300	100%

Above table tells the abusers of child abuse and maltreatment. Majority of 8 respondents (27.07%). Parents were identified as emotional abuser, followed by 80 respondents (26.67%) mother, 74 respondents (24.67%) owners.

Overall observation of this table reveals that emotional child abuse and maltreatment is done (24.67%) out side during working condition by owner and (75.33%) within family by parents.

Fig-4: Showing methods of emotional child abuse and maltreatment..

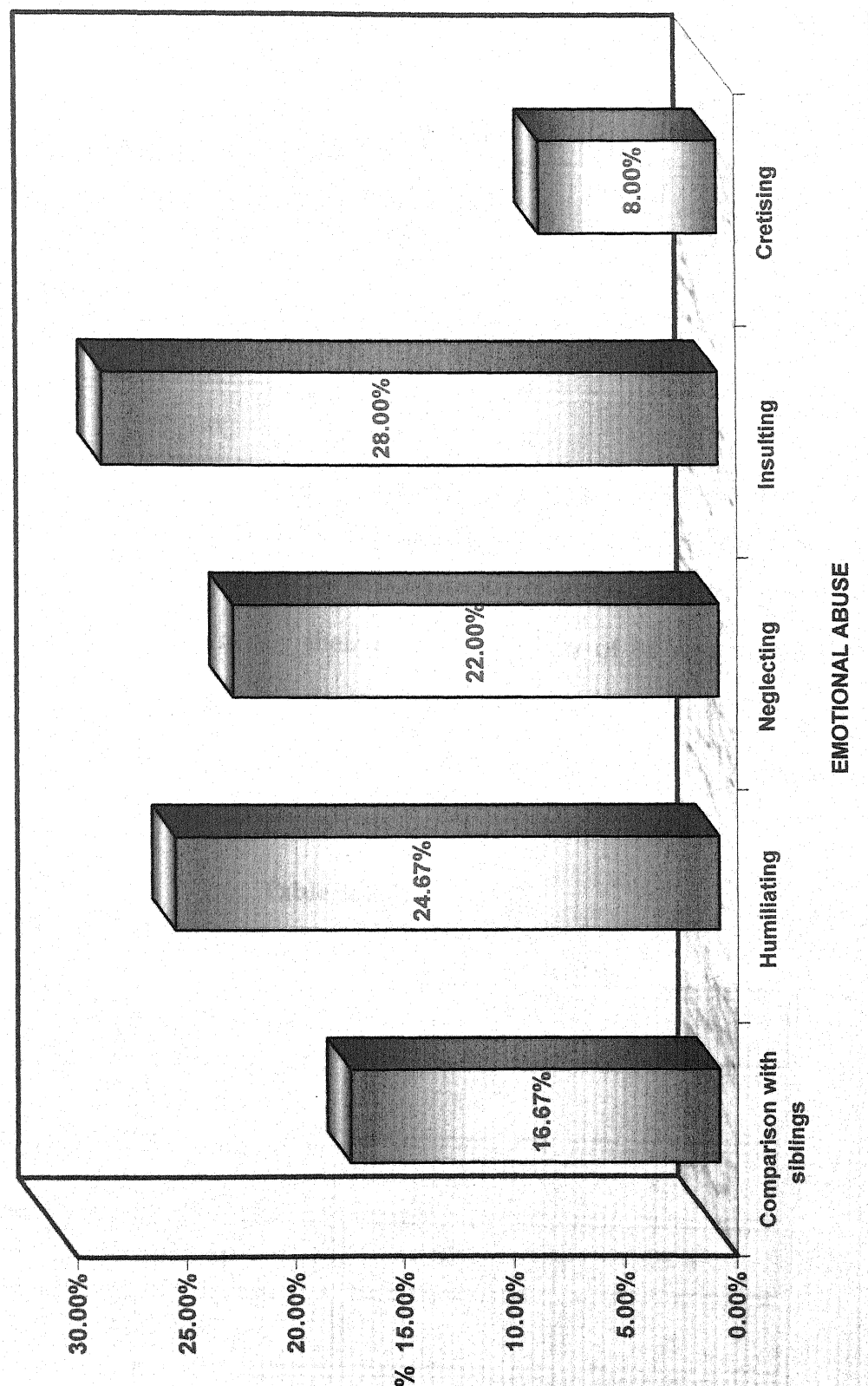


Table No.-4 :

Showing methods of emotional child abuse and maltreatment.

S.No.	Emotional abusers	F (%)	%
1.	Comparison with siblings	50	16.67%
2.	Humiliating	74	24.67%
3.	Neglecting	67	22.00%
4.	Insulting	84	28.00%
5.	Cretising	24	8.00%
	Total	300	100%

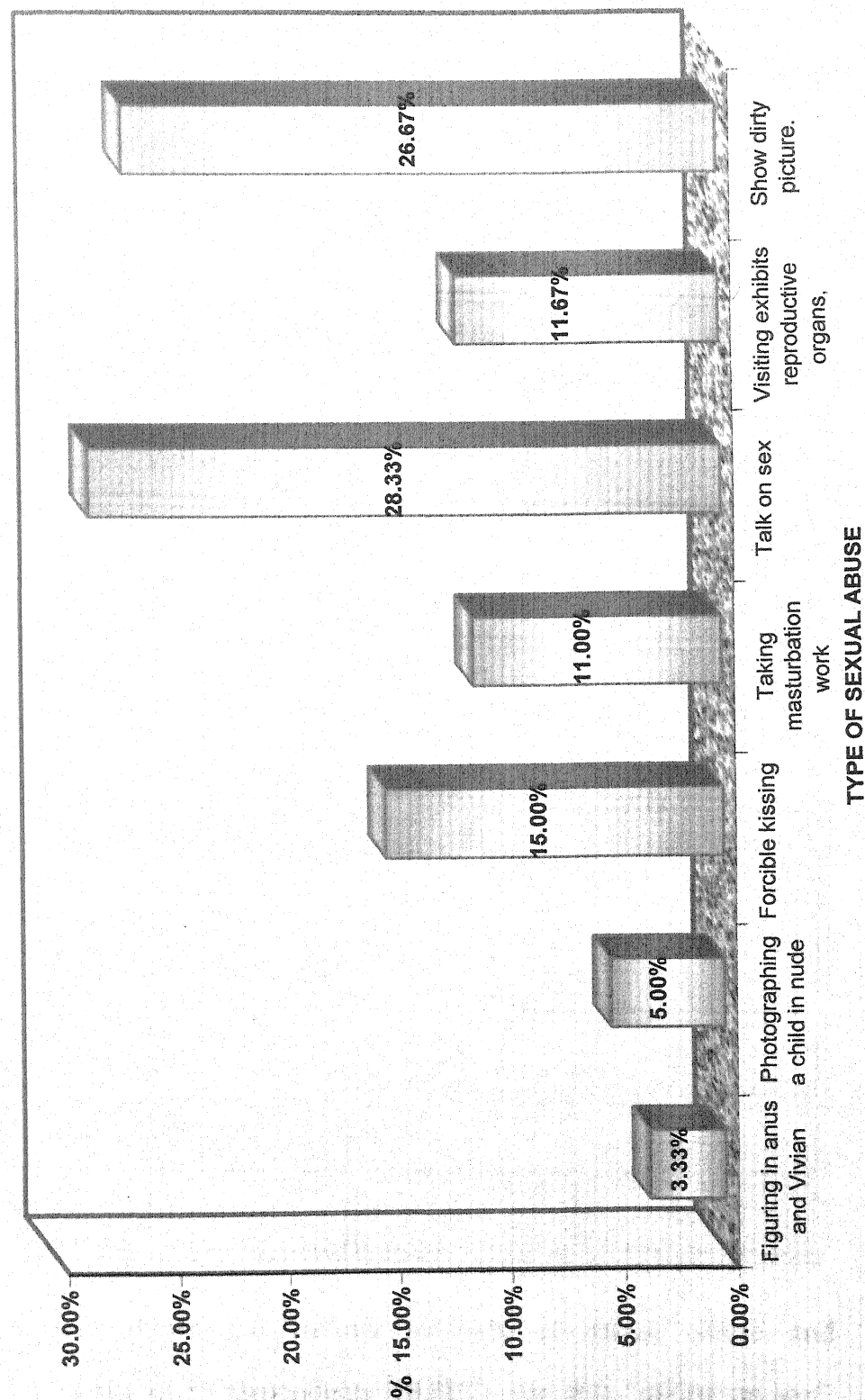
Above table reveals the picture and methods of emotional abuse and maltreatment with respondents by their parents. Majority of 84 respondents (28.00%) told that their parents, 'insulted', followed by 74 respondents (24.67), humiliating, 68 respondents (22.00), Neglecting, 50 respondents (16.67), comparison with sibling and 24 respondents (8.00%), cruising.

Table No.-5:

Showing child sexual abuser of respondents.

S.No.	Emotional abusers	F (%)	%
1.	Owners	78	26%
2.	Pee associates	129	43%
3.	Neighbour	93	31%
4.	Any other	--	--
	Total	300	100%

Fig.-6 : Showing methods of child sexual abuse and maltreatment.



Above table reveals child sexual abusers. Majority of 129 respondents (43.00%) told peer associates were sexual abusers, followed by 93 respondents (31.00%). Neighbours and 78 respondents (26.00%) were 'owners'.

Overall observation of this table tells that respondents were sexually abused by out and not within family.

Table No.- 6 :
Showing methods of child sexual abuse and maltreatment.

S.No.	Emotional abusers	F (%)	%
1.	Figuring in anus and Vivian	10	3.33%
2.	Photographing a child in nude	15	5.00%
3.	Forcible kissing	45	15.00%
4.	Taking masturbation work	33	11.00%
5.	Talk on sex	85	28.33%
6.	Visiting exhibits reproductive organs,	35	11.67%
7.	Show dirty picture.	80	26.67%
8.	Other	--	--
	Total	300	100%

Above table shows the various methods of sexual abuse and maltreatment, majority of 85 respondents (28.33%) told that "taking on sex",

followed by 80 respondents (67%) Show dirty picture, 45 respondents (15%), 35 respondents (11.67%). Visiting and exhibiting reproductive organs 33 respondents (11.00%). Taking masturbation work, 15 respondents (5.00%). Pinching in hip and 10 responding (3.33) figuring in anus and Vivian.

Table No-7 :

Showing methods of economics abuse and maltreatment of owners.

S.No.	Economics abused by owners	F (%)	%
1.	Work without wage	50	16.67%
2.	Late payment.	62	20.66%
3.	Less payment	72	24.00%
4.	More work taking	68	22.00%
5.	No allowing leave	48	16.00%
	Total	300	100%

Above table reveals the owners economics methods of child abuse and maltreatment. Majority of 72 respondents (24.00%) told that owners, made less payment, followed by 68 respondents (22.00%). More work taking, 62 respondents (22.66%). Late payment, 50 respondents (16.67%) work without wage, and 48 respondents (16.00%) told that they denied for leave.

Table No-8 :
Showing nutritional child abuse and maltreatment.

S.No.	Nutritional Abuse	F	%
1.	Partially in distribution of food	84	28.00
2.	Merge quantity of food	84	28.00
3.	No protein energy food	60	20.00
4.	No balance diet	72	24.00
	Total	300	100%

Above table shows the nutritional abuse and maltreatment by parents. Majority of 84 reveals the owners economics methods of child abuse and maltreatment. Majority of 72 respondents (24.00%) told that owners, made less payment, followed by 68 respondents (22.00%). More work taking, 62 respondents (22.66%). Late payment, 50 respondents (16.67%) work without wage, and 48 respondents (16.00%) told that they denied for leave.

Table No.-9
Showing social abuse maltreatment.

S. No.	Social abuse	F	(%)
1.	Observe social en equality	0	30.00%
2.	Check to enter in other sources	78	26.00%
3.	No entry in social completion	58	19.33%
4.	Lack of social cooperation	47	15.67%
5.	Lack of social support	27	9.00%
	Total	300	100.00%

Above table shows the picture of social abuse and maltreatment. Majority of 90 respondents (30.00%) told that society observed inequality with them, followed by 78 respondents (26.00%) checked their entrance in other homes, 58 respondents (19.33%) no entry in social completion, 47 respondent (15.67%). Lack of social cooperation and 27 respondents told lack of support.

Table No-10 :
Showing economical child abuse and maltreatment by parents.

S.No.	Parents Economics abused	F	%
1.	Compel to child labour	50	16.67
2.	Compel to beggary	48	16.00
3.	Snatch earning	93	31.00
4.	No pocket money	109	36.33
	Total	300	100%

Above table tell economics child abuse and maltreatment by parents. Majority of 109 respondents (36.33%) told that then parents denied them pocket money, followed by 93 respondent (31.00%). Snatched their earning or got pre-payment from owners, 50 respondents (16.67%) compel to child labour and 48 respondents (16.00%) told that their parents used to compel them for beggary.

Table No-11 :

Showing educational child abuse and maltreatment by respondents.

S.No.	Educational abused	F	%
1.	No admission in school	100	33.33
2.	Creating obstacle in pre given	81	27.00
3.	Not purchasing full course books	45	15.00
4.	No money for stationary purchase	33	11.00
5.	Detains further education	41	13.67
	Total	300	100%

Above table reveals picture of educational parents. Majority of 100 respondents told that their parents derived add mission to then in school, followed 6%, 81 respondents (27.00%) creating obstacles in providing monthly school fee, 45 respondents (15.00%). Detained thin further education and 33 respondents (11.00%) told that their parents did not prove money for purchasing day to day stationary.

Table No.-12

Showing cultural abuse and maltreatment with respondents.

S.No.	Cultural abuse	F	%
1.	Detain to play	71	23.67%
2.	No purchase play equipments	87	29.00%
3.	Detains to associate with peers	60	20.00%
4.	Not allowed fair visiting	31	10.33%
	No opportunity for cinema.	51	17.00%

Above table shows cultural abuse and maltreatment with respondent by thin parents. Majority of 87 respondents (29.00%) told that, parents did not purchased play equipment to them followed by 71 respondents (23.67%). Detained to play, 60 respondents (20.00%). Detained to associate with peer group members. 51 respondents (17.00%) No. opportunity for cinema visiting and 31 respondents (10.33%) told that parents used to not allow for fan visiting.

Chapter - 7

CONSEQUENCES OF CHILD ABUSE AND MALTREATMENT

- ❖ Lifestyle
- ❖ Behaviour patterns
- ❖ Family life
- ❖ Social life
- ❖ Culture
- ❖ Religious faith
- ❖ Education process
- ❖ Physique
- ❖ Health status
- ❖ Mental health
- ❖ Mind

CONSEQUENCES OF CHILD ABUSE MALTREATMENT

EFFECTS OF ABUSE ON CHILDREN

What are the effects of child Abuse physical, sexual, social and emotional - on children? Bolton and Bolton (1987: 93-113) identified light possible effect of abuse on children, namely, self devaluation, dependency, mistrust, revictimization, withdrawal from people, motional trauma, deviant, behavior and interpersonal problems.

Kewalramanis study of child abuse lays down the effect of abuse on children in five significant area. The first is the losses of self - esteem. Abused children develop a negative view of themselves. Elmer (1987) has called it self devaluation while Egeland, Sroufe and Erickson (1983 : 460) have called it low self esteem Kinard (1980 : 686-696) has mentioned it as 'poor self-concept' and Hjorth and Ostrow (1982:71-72) as 'poor self-image'. Children have no choice but to accept the perpetrators' abuse. The individual who maltreats them is their own parent so they cannot run away. Similarly, they have to tolerate their caretakers' and employers' hostility because of their poverty and their dependence on them.

Kewalramani used three indicators to test his hypothesis (Ibid: 114) that child's self-esteem is devalued by his abuse. These indicators were: child's own evaluation of his/her performance at school (in the case of the school-going children), evaluation as worker (in the case of the working children), and evaluation as a helper at home. He framed five questions pertaining to these indicators and found that: (i) A high percentage of children (75%) who were physically/emotionally abused felt that they were weak at studies and/or had

to make more than one attempt to pass the examination, (ii) A high percentage (84%) considered themselves to be indifferent towards their work and/or felt dissatisfied with the work they were engaged in. (iii) An equally high percentage (86%) thought of themselves as shirkers than as helpers to their parents/caretakers in the routine household chores. From these, it may be inferred that abuse always devalues a child's self-esteem.

The second effect is on dependency. It was found that a child's dependency is shifted from parents/caretakers to teachers for the gratification of all his/her needs. The three indicators to operationalize dependency were: gratification of physical needs (food, clothes and medicare), emotional and social support, and need of working somewhere to earn money. It was found that (i) a good number of child victims (50%) had a feeling that their physical needs were not being met to their satisfaction; (ii) a high percentage of victims (55%) found themselves dependent on others for their emotional and social support; and (iii) a still higher percentage (63%) of abused children were forced to take up a job to meet their needs. However, significantly, despite the abuse, a good number of victimized children continued to depend on their parents/caretakers than on others.

The third effect is on deviant behavior. It was found that abuse had a great effect on a child's conformity to socio-cultural expectations and a large number of the victimized children were compelled to indulge in activities that violated the social norms or which are labeled as 'deviance'. The five indicators used by Kewalramani (Ibid: 128) to study the effect of child abuse on deviance were: absence from school, absence from work, drug addiction, stealing money, and hostile reactions towards perpetrators. The study revealed that (i) A high percentage of emotionally and sexually abused victims (58% to 80%)

missed their school frequently, (ii) About three-fourths of the victims (74% to 77%) frequently remained absent from work, (iii) About one-tenth of the victims (8% to 10%) had either become drug addicts or had started smoking or taking tobacco or consuming alcohol, (iv) About one-fifth of the victims (18%) had started stealing money, (v) A large number of the victims (48% to 78%) had developed hostility and aggressiveness towards the perpetrators. From all this, it may be inferred that child abuse causes deviance amongst the victims which varies with regard to its magnitude and type.

The fourth effect is on social and interpersonal problems. Kewalramani's study (Ibid:136) revealed that child abuse results in poor communication and coping ability, failure in developing intimacy and social relationships, mistrust, isolation and withdrawal from interactional settings. For verifying these effects, the questions asked from the victims related to their free time activities, relations with parents and siblings, what constitutes embarrassing situations, their confiding in friends in times of stress and their desire to abandon their families. It was found that: (i) Most of the victims (68% to 83%) avoided situations in which interaction would have been expected, that is, they preferred to live in solitude and passed their leisure time all alone, (ii) Only a low percentage of the victims wanted to dissociate themselves from or abandon the family, (iii) A high percentage of the victims (76%) had indifferent or antagonistic relations with their parents/caretakers and/or siblings, (iv) Only a small number of the victims (24%) had a friend/relative whom they could trust and share their sorrows with, (v) Abuse caused embarrassment but its range differed in relation to the type of abuse. All these observations point out that victims of child abuse always develop certain types of social and interpersonal problems.

The last effect (of child abuse) is on revitalization, that is, the child once abused will essentially be abused time and again. The three indicators used by Kewalramani in this context in his study were: frequency of abuse, number of abusing perpetrators, and number of ways or forms of child abuse. The three questions related to these three indicators were how frequently the victim was abused, whether he was abused by one or more persons, and whether he was abused in one way or in more than one way.

The study revealed that (i) a high percentage of children (65% to 84%) were abused regularly or frequently, (ii) a large number of victims (53% to 58%) of physical and emotional abuse (but not sexual) were abused by more than one person, and (iii) a large number of victims of physical and emotional abuse (66% to 80%) were victimized in more than one way. From all this, it may be inferred that a child who is a victim of abuse once is not only abused frequently and by more than one person but is also at a greater risk of being victimized in more than one way, that is, physically, emotionally and sexually.

Table No-1 :

Showing effect of child abuse on lifestyle of children.

S.No.	Effect of life style	F (%)	F (%)	F (%)	Total
1.	Develops Gambling	195 (65.00)	85 (28.33)	20 (6.67)	300 100%
2.	Develops Smoking	186 (62.00)	84 (28.00)	30 (10.00)	300 100%
3.	Develops Alcohol	193 (64.33)	56 (18.67)	51 (17.00)	300 100%

Above table reveals impact of child abuse and maltreatment on lifestyle of respondents. Few questions in relation to lifestyle were asked to them. Majority of 195 respondents (65.00%) were agreed hat gambling develops in not smoking develop in children, 186 respondents (62.00%) were agreed. About alcohol use 193 respondents (63.33%) were agreed.

Over all observation of this table tells that averagely (63.66%) life style of a child is impacted owing to child abuse an treatment and neglect behavior.

Table No.-2 :

Showing effect of child abuse on behavioural patterns

S.No.	Effect of life style	F (%)	F (%)	F (%)	F (%)
1.	Children become begabond	193	50	57	300 (100%)
2.	Child becomes quarrel	188	51	61	300 (100%)
3.	Child abuse leads to journal delinquency	189	60	51	300 (100%)

Above table reveals the effect of child abuse and maltreatment? When respondents were asked whether or not child becomes begabond? The 193 majority at respondents (64.33%) replied in followed.

To know the consequences of child abuse on respondents, few questions were asked to them about becoming begabond., and leads child to wand juvenile delinquency. Above table reveals that majority at 193 respondents

(64.33%) agreed with the view that child abuse and maltreatment make child abuse and maltreatment make child begabond. Majority of 181 respondents (60.33) agreed with the view that child abuse and maltreatment make child quarrelsome. Majority of 179 respondents (59.66%) agreed with the view that child abuse leads child towards journal delinquency.

The over all observation of the table tells that child abuse and maltreatment make a child begabond, quarrelsome and journal delinquent.

Table No.-3 :

Showing effect of child abuse on family life.

S. No.	Effect of family	F (%)	F (%)	F (%)	F (%)
1.	Develops family tension	231 (77%)	63 (21%)	06 (2%)	300 (100%)
2.	Depressible family status	207 (69%)	51 (17%)	42 (14%)	300 (100%)
3.	Hinders sibling marriage	180 (60%)	89 (29.67%)	31 (10.33%)	300 (100%)

Above table reveals impact of child abuse and maltreatment on family life, few questions were asked from respondents about it. Majority of 2321 respondents (77.00%) were agreed that family tension develop, followed by 207 respondents (69.00%) agreed that family status depreciated and 180 respondents (60.00%) were agreed that sibling marriage were hinders.

Over all observation of this table tells that child abuse and maltreatment creates family tension depreciate family status and hinder sibling marriages.

Table No.- 4 :

Showing effect of child abuse on society.

S.No.	Effect of family	F (%)	F (%)	F (%)	F (%)
1.	Develops anomic	177 (59.00%)	55 (18.33%)	68 (22.67%)	300 (100.00%)
2.	Increase conflict	20 (67.00)	42 (14.00%)	57 (19.00%)	300 (100.00%)
3.	Lack social control	17 (62.33%)	56 (18.67%)	57 (19.00%)	300 (100.00%)
4.	Lack of conduct	159 (53.00%)	78 (26.00%)	63 (21.00%)	300 (100.00%)

Above table indicates impact of child some question were asked to respondents in this connection such as whether child develops anomie, social conflict social and conduct. Majority of 177 respondents (59.00%) were agreed that 'anomie' developed, followed by 201 respondents (67.00) increased conflict, 187 respondents (62.33%) "Lack of control" and according to 159 respondents (53.00%) increased lack of conduct.

Overall observation of table reveals that child abuse and maltreatment increased anomie, several conflict lessened social control and evaluated lack of conduct among children.

Table No.- 5 :
Showing the effect of child abuse on cultivars of child.

S.No.	Effect of family	F (%)	F (%)	F (%)	F (%)
1.	Effect on thanking	206 (68.67%)	75 (24%)	18 (6.00%)	300 (100.00%)
2.	Child becomes underplayed	192 (64.00%)	57 (19.00%)	51 (17.00%)	300 (100.00%)
3.	Adopt deviation in work	135 (45.00%)	80 (26.67%)	85 (28.33%)	300 (100.00%)
4.	Critical communication	204 (68.00%)	75 (25.00%)	21 (7.00%)	300 (100.00%)
5.	Uncivilized in Behaviour	189 (63.00%)	85 (28.33%)	26 (8.67%)	300 (100.00%)

Above table explains child abuse and maltreatment impact on culture of children. Some questions were asked to respondents regarding effect on thinking, discipline, deviation behaviour. Majority of 206 respondents (68.67%) were agreed about effect thinking followed 192 respondents (64.00%) agreed about child becomes underplayed 135 respondents (45.00%) agreed that child adopted deviation in work, 204 respondents (68.00%) told that child becomes critical interpersonal communication and 189 respondents (63.00%) agreed that child become uncivilized by child abuse.

Overall observations reveal that child abuse and maltreatment affect on thanking, discipline, behaviour communication nature and adequate behaviors.

Table No.- 6 :

Showing child abuse effect on religious faith respondents.

S.No.	Effect on religious life	F (%)	F (%)	F (%)	F (%)
1.	Children become athletic	21 (72.00%)	28 (9.33%)	56 (18.67%)	300 (100.00%)
2.	Antireligious acts	207 (69.00%)	33 (11.00%)	60 (20.00%)	300 (100.00%)
3.	Become violent	198 (66.00%)	102 (34.00)	00	300 (100.00%)

Above table reveals impact of child abuse and maltreatment on religious faith of respondents. Some envisions were made from sampled respondents about it. Majority of 216 respondents (72.00%) told that athentiness developed in them, 207 respondents (69.00%) agreed they did anti religious activities and 198 respondents (66.00%) become violent.

Over all observations of this table shows that child abuse and maltreatment affect religious faith values and conduct.

Table No.- 7 :

Showing effect of child abuse on child education process of child

S.No.	Effect on religious life	F (%)	F (%)	F (%)	F (%)
1.	Dis concentrates study	203 (67%)	58 (19.33%)	39 (13.00%)	300 (100.00%)
2.	Develops dropout tendency from school.	18 (60.33%)	61 (20.34%)	61 (20.33%)	300 (100.00%)
3.	Children remained literate only.	179 (59.67%)	48 (16.00%)	48 (16.00%)	300 (100.00%)

To verify the whether child. Abuse and maltreatment affect the education process of children, few question were asked from respondents such as abuses dis-concentrate study, majority of 203 respondents (67.67%) agreed when respondents enquired whether or not 'drop out' tendency from schools develops 181 respondents (60.33%) were agreed and majority of 179 respondents 59.67% agreed that owing to child abuse they remained literate only.

Over all observation of abuse table tells that child abuse and maltreatment affect the educational process of child.

Table No.- 8 :

Showing effect of child abuse on physique of child.

S.No.	Physique of Child	F (%)	F (%)	F (%)	F (%)
1.	Child abuse detains physical growth	143 (47.67%)	47 (15.66%)	110 (36.67%)	300 (100.00%)
2.	Reduce capacity	182 (50.67%)	55 (18.33%)	63 (31.00%)	300 (100.00%)
3.	Seems to be lean	187 (62.33%)	114 (14.67%)	69 (23.00%)	300 (100.00%)

To observe the impact of child abuse and maltreatment on physical growth capacity and front gate up. The respondents were asked whether child above detains physical growth reduce working capacity and child seems to be lean and thin. Majority at 187 respondents (62.33%) told that owing to child abuse children seems to be lean and thin, followed by 152 respondents (50.67%) children reduce working capacity abuse children seems to be lean and thin, followed by 152 respondents (50.67%) children reduce working capacity and 143 respondents (47.67%) told child abuse detains physical growth.

The all observation reveal that child abuse and maltreatment detains physical growth, reduce capacity and child outwardly seems to be lean and thin.

Table No.- 9:
Showing effect of child abuse on health of child.

S.No.	Effect of child health	F (%)	F (%)	F (%)	F (%)
1.	Children becomes malnourished	171 (57.00%)	63 (21.00%)	66 (22.00%)	300 (100.00%)
2.	Increased morbidity	149 (49.67%)	70 (23.33%)	61 (20.33%)	300 (100.00%)
3.	Health status	213 (71.00%)	66 (22.00%)	21 (7.00%)	300 (100.00%)

Above table tells impact at child abuse and maltreatment on nutrition, morbidity and mortality some pertinent questions were asked from respondents regarding it. Majority of 171 respondents (57.00%) were agreed that children developed malnutrition, when respondents were enquired whether child abuse increased morbidity majority of 149 respondents (49.67%) were agreed and 213 respondents (71.00%) agreed that status of health become poor.

Over all observation reveal that child abuse and maltreatment affect nutritional health status of children and increase morbidity among them.

Table No.- 10 :

Showing effect of children abuse on mental health.

S.No.	Effect of d health	F (%)	F (%)	F (%)	F (%)
1.	Develop behavioural disorder	173 (57.67%)	88 (29.33%)	39 (13.00%)	300 (100.00%)
2.	Children feed tension	171 (57.00%)	69 (23.00%)	60 (20.00%)	300 (100.00%)
3.	Children experience frustration.	187 (62.33%)	38 (12.67%)	75 (25.00%)	300 (100.00%)

Above table shows affects of child abuse and maltreatment on mental welling of children. The few questions - development behavioural disorder. Tension and frustration. Majority of 173 respondents (57.67%) agreed that behavioral disorders develops owing to child abuse, 171 respondents (57.00%) were agreed that abuse, 171 respondents (57.00%) were agreed that children felt tension and 187 respondents (62.33%) agreed that 'children' experimental frustration due to child abuse.

Over all observation of this table explains that child abuse and maltreatment affect on mental health and wellbeing.

Table No. - 11 :

Showing effect of child abuse on child mind.

S.No.	Effect of child mind	F (%)	F (%)	F (%)	F (%)
1.	Develops inferiority	182 (60.67%)	43 (14.33%)	75 (25.00%)	300 (100.00%)
2.	Lack of skills	179 (59.67%)	72 (24.00%)	49 (16.33%)	300 (100.00%)
3.	Hinders in adjustment	177 (59.00%)	60 (20.67%)	63 (21.00%)	300 (100.00%)

Several enquiries were made from respondents to assess the impacts of child abuse and maltreatment on mind at children. Majority of 182 respondents (60.67%) agreed that children develop inferiority complex. When they were asked whether or not child abuse does lack of skills, majority of 179 respondents (59.67%) were agreed. When the some respondent were questioned whether child abuse winders in behavioural adjustment. 177 respondents (59.00%) were agreed with the view.

Over all observation of this table reveals that child abuse, maltreatment and neglect affect psychologically to children.

Chapter - 8

ASSOCIATION OF POVERTY WITH CHILD ABUSE

- ❖ Association with malnutrition
- ❖ Association with quality of clothes
- ❖ Association with education
- ❖ Association with child labor practice
- ❖ Association with beggary
- ❖ Association with treatment seeking behavior
- ❖ Association with child protection
- ❖ Association with recreation
- ❖ Association with sell of child
- ❖ Association with child abuse
- ❖ Association with sexual child abuse
- ❖ Association with unpaid labor

ASSOCIATION BETWEEN POVERTY AND CHILD ABUSE

1. POVERTY

Poverty and unemployment are the two major social problems causing sickness, personal, family and community disorganization. They have been in existence since the dawn of civilization and one method or the other was devised to help the poverty stricken, the dependent and the unemployed. But since the technological advancement, industrial revolution and new concept of democracy unemployment has assumed a new shape. While workers and employees organized separately with diverse functions, poverty and dependency of many stand in better contrast with the enormous riches of the few. The causes of poverty and unemployment may be slightly different, but the effects of both are almost the same. Similarly, the remedies of both may be different but they are often similar. Sometimes under-employment and poverty are equated with each other. Therefore, we shall deal with them separately at places and at others in a combined way.

Another term used parallel to poverty is dependency, although the word "dependent" has a different meaning in a general sense. For example, a young child is dependent upon his parents or a wife upon her husband, but relationships here are not pathological. But a child placed in an orphanage or a wife without means of support whose husband has died is dependent in the pathological sense. Thus, dependency is that condition of life in which one depends for his subsistence either in whole or in part upon some other agencies than his natural supporters.

Poverty—Absolute and Relative

Poverty and richness are relative terms. The poverty line in any given society is determined by the customs and mode of living. The poverty line in

India is not at the same point as in the U. S. A. or in the U. K. As denned by Gillin and Gillin "Poverty is that condition in which a person, either because of inadequate income or unwise expenditures, does not maintain a scale of living high enough to provide for his physical and mental efficiency and to enable him and his natural dependents to function usefully according to the standards of the society of which he is a member."¹

Poverty is relative to the scale of living in a given group or a country. For example, a whole group may be better off relatively than a whole group in another culture and yet feel poor in comparison with others in the same community. Thus, poverty is relative to the conditions of others in the same culture group. Status is determined by relative position. Further, the scale of living may be different in different social groups in the same culture, and each group tends to formulate a standard of living, what is considered necessary for a decent living. The actual scale of living compared with the standard of living measures the extent of poverty.

Another term used is absolute poverty and relative poverty. A person may be relatively poor among the persons of his own group who are relatively rich, whereas absolute poverty means that he is not able to maintain a minimum decent standard of living to maintain himself and his family.

1.1 Measurement of Poverty

One way of measuring the richness or poverty of a country is the availability of goods and services for consumption in a particular year. This we call the national income or dividend of a country. However, to measure national dividend of a country is an elaborate task and requires the services of expert economists. Sometimes it is difficult to decide which items should or should not be included in the national income and there is difference of opinion among the economists over this. For example, the services rendered by domestic servants or

housewives should be included in national income or not, though one of them is a paid worker and the other unpaid. Similarly, the goods consumed by the cultivator at home without bringing it to the market cannot be estimated easily.² According to the United Nations publication on National Income Statistics the net national product is the aggregate of the net values added in all branches of economic activity during a specified period together with the net income from abroad.³

Economic welfare may be said to be measured by the amount of national income accrued in a particular period. Other things being equal, economic welfare is greater if national income is greater. However, while looking at the national income figure as an approximate index of economic welfare, we should take into consideration all the relevant factors involved e.g. the extent to which the economy of the country is non-monetary, the distribution of income (for inequality of income distort value), age composition of the population, the price index, etc. Thus, while making comparisons from country to country we have to be careful not only regarding the extent to which the respective economies are monetary and non-monetary, but also regarding the differences in prices, standard of living, habits, etc. For example, the same income per head would have an entirely different significance in two countries so wide apart from each other as India and England, because, the scale of values is different, not only owing to difference in taste, but also because external conditions impose different standards of requirement. Broadly speaking owing to the warmer climate of India, an appreciably smaller expenditure is required on food, clothing, fuel and housing than in England. However, in spite of these limitations, the national income has some utility in measuring the standard of living of any country.

1.2 Causes of Poverty

The causes of poverty have been discussed by different sociologists in different ways. Gillin and Gillin have mentioned the causes of poverty and dependency under five heads : (1) incapacity of the individual, (2) adverse physical environments, (3) economic factors, (4) defects in social organization, and (5) war. In the incapacity of the individual they include the hereditary weakness of the individual such as weak and sickly body, depressing aptitudes and attitudes towards work as a result of early conditioning and physical handicaps because of accident or disease such as blind, deaf, dumb, mentally deficient or disordered. In the adverse physical environments are mentioned the poor natural resources, adverse climate and weather, insects, pests and the like and natural disaster. Among economic factors are included shortage of capital and technical know-how, uneven distribution of wealth, business depression and technological changes which may replace labour. The defects in social organization arise due to rapid technological changes, when it is difficult to make economic and social arrangement to cope with new situations. These defects include educational shortcomings, inadequate health machinery for the protection of new occupational diseases, bad housing and employment of husband and wife outside home leaving little time for socialization of children and difficulties of youth to find employment because of inexperience. In the war most active and strong are skilled, some are disabled, many women become widows and inflation affect standard of living.

So far as India is concerned some of the above factors also apply in this country, but some are peculiar due to its different political and social set up. We may discuss these factors under personal, political, economic, biological, technological and social.

(1) Personal Factors.

Among the personal factors may be included the physical weakness, defects or diseases which may be hereditary or accidental. All these factors effect the efficiency of the worker to compete in the world and have adequate earnings.

(2) Political and Economic Factors.

Due to political subordination of the country the British Government exploited the situation in their own interest. While the industrial revolution in the eighteenth century brought many changes in agriculture, industry, transport and economic thinking in the West, leading to a higher standard of living there, "India was made subservient to the industries of Great Britain and was encouraged to produce raw material only in order to supply material for the looms and manufactories of Great Britain." Dr. Mukerjee observes, "The seventeenth century saw India as Agricultural Mother of Asia and Industrial Workshop of the World. The end of the eighteenth century witnessed the rapid decline of Indian industries, the complete ruin of Indian shipping and loss of her political sovereignty."⁶ There was a rapid decline in urban handicrafts due to (1) the disappearance of the indigenous court, (2) new taste of the ruling classes for foreign machine-made goods, (3) deliberate policy of the government to import raw material from India and to put tariffs on Indian-made goods imported in England as against duty free goods imported from England to this country, (4) competition from cheap machine-made goods manufactured on large scale, (5) less cost of transportation for foreign-made goods due to revolution in transport system and especially after the opening of Suez Canal in 1869, (6) too rapid construction of railways which did not allow the artisan to adopt to new circumstances, and (7) laissez faire policy of the government which did not lend any helping hand to the struggling handicrafts or new large-scale industries.⁷

There was no improvement in agriculture too. The Zamindari System introduced by the British Government led to the exploitation of tenants by the zamindars. They tried to charge the maximum possible rent from the tenants making them poorer and poorer. The further division of land with increasing population and growing realization because of the exodus of artisans to rural areas increased the number of small cultivators and uneconomic units of farms.

The Government did not render any assistance to the cultivators to use new techniques of agriculture. There was also no expansion of education facilities. The Government followed the laissez faire policy even in such matters. The result of all this was the further powering of the standard of living of the masses.

(3) *Biological Factors.*

We have already pointed out that the population rose rapidly in this period. There were two reasons for this.- Firstly, due to improvement in transport the occurrences of famines decreased. Secondly, the science of medicine brought reduction in the death rate, while birth rate continued to be the same due to the absence of family planning programme. We have discussed this in detail in another chapter.

(4) *Technological and Environmental Factors.*

Due to non-protection of industries these could not develop much and as a consequence there was no development of technical know-how. Sometime some basic raw material is also not available, e.g. kerosene oil and certain metals. Uncertainty of rains may be another factor.

(5) *Social Factors.*

Among social factors may be included the joint family system, the caste system and the religious beliefs which have been an impediment in the

development of industrial growth. The joint family system discourages young persons to go out and strive for new ventures. Due to minimum security provided by the family, people become lethargic and develop the stay-home habit.

The caste system was a hindrance to the development of new-industries and it discouraged some persons to leave their traditional occupation lest they may be outcasted.

Some of the religious beliefs such as the Karma theory and the concept of Maya also discouraged certain Hindus to work hard although these beliefs were mostly confined to ignorant and illiterate people. Some believed that as we could not change our fate, there was no use of much effort and the results were preordained. Similarly the concept of Maya led some of the persons to belief that this world was illusionary and there was no use in acquiring much wealth.

Poverty and Disorganization. The poor have such a low income that it is very difficult for them to manage affairs of the family – food for children, their clothing, medical care, education and other opportunities. Such people become discouraged and cannot perform their functions properly. Under these conditions we cannot have healthy individuals, educated children, socialized men and women interested in the progressive development of our social organization. The children are forced to work at an early age to supplement the family income. Sometimes women are compelled to work, even when there is nobody to look after the children at home. When family members are not given proper food, there may be illness, mental breakdown and conflict, because of lack of minimum's necessities.

In this chapter attempts were being made by the researcher to assess the association of poverty with child abuse. The detail analysis and interpretation is presented through following table :-

Fig.-1: Showing association of poverty to malnutrition of children.

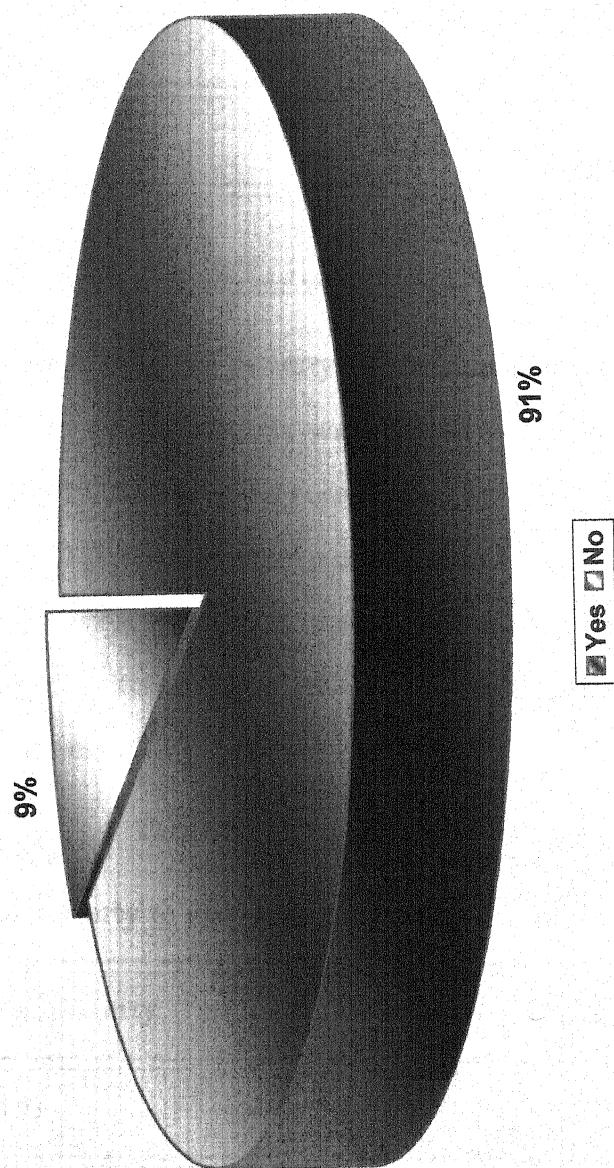


Table No-1
Showing association of poverty to malnutrition of children.

S. No	Association of poverty to malnutrition of children	F	%
1.	Yes	273	91.00
2.	No	27	09.00
	Total	300	100.00

Above table shows association of poverty to malnutrition of children. When it was assessed whether or not poverty was related with malnutrition. Majority of 273 respondents (91.00%) accepted correlation between poverty and malnutrition of children. WHO (1963) also shown correlation - "Malnutrition is largely the byproduct of poverty, ignorance, insufficient education, lack of knowledge regarding the nutritive value of food, inadequate sanitary environment, large family size etc..."

Table No-2
Showing relation of poverty to old clothes wearing by children

S. No	Relation of poverty	F	%
1.	Yes	273	91.00
2.	No	51	17.00
	Total	300	100.00

To assess the association of poverty to child clothes quality wearing, it was asked from respondents whether poor families purchase old clothes for their family members. Majority of 249 respondents (83.00%) replied in affirmation. Dr. B.P. Siddarth (2006:127): socio economic status of crasher facing labourer ' says that 80% labourers purchased those clothes which are often sold on road side. Who were below poverty line family.

Table No-3
Showing connection of poverty with improper education of children

S. No	Association of poverty to education	F	%
1.	Yes	273	91.00
2.	No	10	0.33
3.	Unknown	40	10.00
	Total	300	100.00

Above table reveals connection of poverty with improper education of children when respondents were asked the relation of the poverty with education, majority of 260 respondents (86.67%) that due to poverty their parents did not give fees and stressed on child labour. Dr. Kumar, H. (2007: 199) : "Child labour in agriculture founded- majority of 81 percent child labour dropped their primary education because of family poverty and Quasi employment.

Table No-4
Showing poverty association to child labour.

S. No	Association to child labour	F	%
1.	Yes	273	91.00
2.	No	60	20.00
3.	Unknown	09	03.00
	Total	300	100.00

Above table reveals that majority of 231 respondents (77.00%) told that there was correlation between poverty and child labour practice in soul. The similar type of views were also experience by Ram Ahuja (2000:) " Soul Problem In the country Like India were over 40 percent of the population is living in conditions of extreme poverty, child labour is complex issue. Children work out of necessary and without their earnings (however merge they may be) , the standard living of their families would decline further. A large number of them do not even have families or can not count on them for report. In theses circumstances the attractive work may be idleness destination, or worse time." The social scientists say that the main cause of child labour is poverty.

Table No-5
Showing poverty relation to bagroncy by children.

S. No	Poverty relation to bagroncy	F	%
1.	Yes	273	91.00
2.	No	69	23.00
3.	Unknown	69	23.00
	Total	300	100.00

Above table indicates about the association of poverty with bagroncy. Majority of 162 respondents (54.00%) told that poverty compelled them for begerry while 69 respondents (23.00%) denied and the same percent were not answered the question. Mukharjee, R.K. (1945:20) also provided the same types of views i.e. most common cause of beggary in India is poverty and force people to take to beggary is dispute. Having no sufficient means to support themselves or their family's persons resort to beggary."

Table No-6

Showing poverty connection with not treatment of children

S. No	Association to unprotection	F	%
1.	Yes	273	91.00
2.	No	21	07.00
3.	Unknown	63	21.00
	Total	300	100.00

Above table revels relationship of poverty with treatment seeking behavior. Majority of 216 respondents (72.00 %) accepted that there was intimate relationship between poverty with treatment of children. Siddique (2005): Social aspect of Tuberculosis says," poorer seek treatment when then children confound to bed."¹ Nimesh (1990:136) also founded in his study - "Health Behavior of S.C. families" that families used to seek treatment of their wards when children under severe pain and obstruction to work² ". Santosh (2005:36)Health Status Problems and culture" concludes that poor families adopted see and watch' pattern in treatment seeking behavior which such families seek treatment atone.³"

Table No-7

Showing poverty association to unprotection of children

S. No	Association to unprotection	F	%
1.	Yes	273	91.00
2.	No	87	29.00
3.	Unknown	45	15.00
	Total	300	100.00

Above table highlights on association of poverty with unprotection of children. When this enquiry is made whether children are unprotected in poverty, majority of 168 respondents (56.00%) answered in affirmatively, while 87 respondents (29.00%) replied negatively and 45.00% respondents (15.00%) did not answer this question. UNICEF also founded the same type of results.

UNICEF: (2006) also observes-

"At the extremes, children can become invisible, in effect disappearing from view within their families, communicative effect disappearing from view within their families, communication and societies and to governments, donors, civil societies, the media and even other children. For millions of children, the main cause of their invisibility is violation of their right to protection.

Table No-8

Showing poverty association with children means of recreation

S. No	Association of poverty with recreation.	F	%
1.	Yes	273	91.00
2.	No	39	13.00
3.	Unknown	39	13.00
	Total	300	100.00

Above table shows association between poverty and children means of recreation. Majority of 222 respondents (74.00%) told that poverty denied providing recreation means to them. While 13.00 % gave their views in negative and 13.00 % did not answered.

Children are often observed near cinema hall that children are looking picture from gates holes. Those families which had not T.V. facilities at their home often visit T.V. at another home. So that was deprivation among children who belong to poor families.

Table No-9

Showing poverty relation with sell of children

S. No	Poverty association with sell of children	F	%
1.	Yes	273	91.00
2.	No	86	28.67
3.	Unknown	88	29.33
	Total	300	100.00

Above table reveals poverty association with sell of children. Majority of 126 respondents (42.00%) told that they are sell for sometime by their parents to work. The same type of view were also expressed by I.L.O. they are as follows-

"International labour Organization (2005) : A global alliance against forced labor, ILO, Geneva told that 98 percent of girls commercially sold for sexual exploitation" Trafficking of children takes many different forms- some children are forcibly abducted, other are tricked and still other opt to left themselves be trafficked, seduced by the promise of earnings but not suspecting the levels off exploitations they will suffer at the other end of the resulting chain.

Table No-10
Showing poverty association with child abuse

S. No	Poverty association with child abuse	F	%
1.	Yes	273	91.00
2.	No	39	12.67
3.	Unknown	16	5.33
	Total	300	100.00

Above table highlights on poverty association with child abuse and maltreatment. Majority of 246 respondents (82.00%) were agree that due to poverty people misbehaved with them; such as they are not paid after taking work, abused on small causes and bothered for minor mistakes.

Poverty is mine of problem, discrimination, inequality salivary and injustice. It is with child abuse. Owing to poverty children most of risk of this rights of child, live all countries as children are excluded and take care of her four siblings, Cambodian girl living alone with her brothers because her mother had gone to else where to find a job, a Jordanian teenager working to help us family and unable to pay with his friends, an orphan in Botswana who lost his mother to AIDS, a child confined to a wheeler chair and unable to attend school un Uzbekistan or a young boy working as a domestic Nepal.

Table No-11
Showing poverty association with sexual child abuse.

S. No	Association of poverty with sexual child abuse	F	%
1.	Yes	273	91.00
2.	No	73	24.44
3.	Unknown	24	08.00
	Total	300	100.00

To assess co-relation of poverty to sexual child abuse. The concerned question was (67.67%) accepted that poverty had correlation with sexual child abuse.

Bagley(1990) states the same type of findings that on extensive research on sexual abuse he affirmed child sexual abuse is much more frequent with poor family. Finkethor et al reported 27 percent girl and 16 percent boy were sexually harished who belonged poor background of their family.

Table No-12
Showing poverty relation with unpaid child labour.

S. No	Association of poverty with nonpayment	F	%
1.	Yes	273	91.00
2.	No	88	24.33
3.	Unknown	42	14.00
	Total	300	100.00

Above table reveals association of poverty with unpaid labour. Majority of 170 respondents (56.67%) owners or hotel managers and powerful person of city did not pay wage to them but take work from them because of there poor conditions. 88 respondents(24.33%) told that nobody take free work from them and 42 respondents (14.00%) replied that they did not face such condition.

Chapter - 9

SUMMARY AND RESULTS

SUMMARY AND RESULTS

Present work was undertaken in a sample of 300 respondents in urban area of Jhansi city in U.P., to investigate some of the socio-economic and cultural factors, related to the child abuse and maltreatment and to study consequences of these factors on individual, family and community life. Studies population belonged to Nagar Nigam area of Jhansi which was considered to be economically backward area of the Bundelkhand region in U.P. Literacy rate, particularly the families which maltreat and neglect their children was also by ands large, per capita income was also meager. Traditional work of Bidi followed by wage earners and labour etc. As is usually the case with other areas not very homogenous in nature, some of the social tradition and practices on different aspects of life were also not similar in the area. However the studied population respondents characteristics of the Bundelkhand region of Uttar Pradesh. These could be considered to represent any other area of the country that resembles in nature with these population.

For the purpose of the study, 300 children of 6 to14 age were selected by simple random sampling with probability to proportionate to each group - child labour, street children, house worker and Hotel worker. In community based studies of this nature, the size of the study, sample should usually be sufficiently large to facilitate generalization of the results.

This study was formulated to investigated child abuse and maltreatment in urban area of Jhansi city. In past and even and present the concept of child abuse, neglect and treatment was based on individuals, family and community thinking feeling and doing in relation to children activities, individuals, family and community perception, behest and practices

also played vital role in promoting child abuse and maltreatment. Socio-economics, psychological and cultural factors also influenced the incidence as well prevalence of child abuse and maltreatment. To day, the situation has changed child abuse neglect and maltreatment was found to be in danger. At present the threat is posted in terms of bia family, malnutrition, on the part of people, unless their past practices related to child abuse and maltreatment are not changed they shall continue to suffer from various neglect, maltreatment and ailments, hence there is a need to change and control over child abuse method and types.

The major objectives of the study were undertaking the socio-economic and demographic back-ground of responds and their families, cause of child abuse and maltreatment, cause i.e. influencing factor responsible for child abuse and maltreatment, consequences on physical, emotional, nutritional social and psychological life, various type and methods of child abuse and association with poverty.

1. RESULT RELATED TO SOCIO-ECONOMICS AND DEMOGRAPHIC FEATURE OF RESPONDENTS.

- **Age :** Majority of respondent were image group of between 13-14 years of age. This may be due to the fact that the respondents who were selected should in between 6 to 14 years.
- **Education :** Most of children who were respondents of study were literature and primary school passed.
- **Caste :** As study was related to child abuse and maltreatment so other background and scheduled caste respondent belonged the OBC/SC.
- **Religion :** Majority of respondents religion was Hindu because India is Hindustan.

- **Occupation :** Majority of respondent were found children who used to work at shops, Hotel and domestic worker. In the sample labour class was specific group which maltreat to this children.
- **Monthly income :** Most of children belong to poor families so there monthly income was Rs. 500-1000 per months.
- **type of family :** Family structure of the respondents was studied and it was found that majority of which included normally husband, wife and their children.
- **Means of recreation :** Majority of 166 respondents (55.33%) entertain themselves of television.
- **type of House :** Majority of respondents lived mixed type of house and rest were lived in khchha and very few children lived in pucca house.
- **No. of brother and sister :** Majority of respondent had five or more them five brother and sister excluding themselves.
- **Side of residence :** Majority of 129 respondents (4.3.00%) lived in slums of Jhansi city. 30 percent in market, 19 percent in Jhuggi, Joupadpatti and a few at relative.

2. TYPES AND METHODS OF CHILD ABUSE :

- **Physical abuser :** Majority of physical abuser 177 (59.00%) were whiten family mochas father or mother or both, followed by (41.00%) outsiders i.e. owners in working situations.
- **Method of physical abuser :** Averagely 60 percent pushing by hand, followed by kicking by feet's, beating by stick keeping hungry and burning were applied methods of maltreatment.

- **Emotional abuser** : Majority of emotional abuser were family member either father or mother or parents followed 74 (24.67%) out sides as owners.
- **Method of emotional abuse** : Majority of 84 respondents (28.00%) told insulting, followed 74 (24.67%) Humiliating, 68 (22.00%), 'Neglecting', 50 (16.67%) comparison with sibling and 24 (8.00%) told cretizing method were used for maltreatment.
- **Sexual abuser** : Majority of 129 respondent (43.00%) told that they were abused by pear group, followed owners in working condition.
- **Method of sexual abuse** : 85 (28.33%), 'Talk on sex' followed by 80 (26.67%) showing dirty pictures, 45 (15.00%), properly kissing, 35 (11.67%) exhibits of reproductive organs, 33 (11.00%), taking masturbation work, 15 (5%), photography child nude" and 10 (3.33%) fingering in anus, were the method of sexual abuse.
- **Method economics abuse** : 72 (24.00%) respondents told that that owners employed, less payment, followed by 68 (22.00%), more work taking, 62 (20.66%), late payment, 50 (16.67%) work without pay and 48 (16.00%), not allowing leave various economics methods of child abuse.
- **Economic child abuse by parents :-** 109 (36.33%) respondents used, no pocket money, followed by 93 (31.00%) snatch earning, 50 (16.67%) compel to child labour and 48 (16.00%) compel to beggary, by parents of respondent.
- **Educational child abuse** : 100 (33.33%) respondent, told that their parent, checked school admission, followed by 81 (27.00%), creating

obstacle in fee given, 45 (15.00%), "not purchasing book", 41 (13.67%) detain education and 33 (11.00%), "no money for stationery" used the educational as child abuse.

- **2.10. Nutritional child abuse :** 84 (28.00%) respondents told that thin parents used adopt partiality in food and merge quantity of food followed by 72 (24.00%) not provide balance diet and 60 (20.00%), non protein energy food, was given to them.
- **Cultural abuse :** 37 (29.00%) respondent told that thin parents did not purchase sport equipments to then followed by 71 (23.67% , detain to play, 60 (20.00%) detain to association with peers, 51 (17.00%), no opportunity to visiting cinema and 31 (10.33%) not allowing fan visiting.
- **Social abuse :** 90 (30.00%) respondent told that, observation of social equality, followed by 78 (26.00%), check to inter in other house, 58 (19.33%), no entry in social competition, 47 (15.67% , lack of social cooperation and 27 (9.00%), lack of social support etc. social maltreatment and neglects were given society.

3. CAUSES / FACTOR OF CHILD ABUSE AND MALTREATMENT :

- **Individual factor:** Majority of 156 respondents, 52 percent of told begabrondy followed by 132 product 44 percent sampling, 145 respondents 48 percent smoking were more in extent individuals factors causes of child abuse and maltreatment.
- **Family factor :** Majority of 104 respondents (34.67%) told big size of family followed by 84 (28.00%) percent of father, 56 (18.67). tension between factor influence child abuse.

- **Social factor :** Majority of 163 (54.33) told theft, followed by 144 (48.00%) dropout from school, misbehave with other in great extent respondent for child abuse and maltreatment.
- **Economics factor:** Majority of 158 respondents (52.67%) family poverty in great extent influenced for child abuse and maltreatment, followed by 144 respondents (48.00%) not to give salary, 138 respondent (45.33%) taking loan on father name were economics factor respondents.
- **Psychological factor :** Majority 168 respondents (36.00%) of big family, followed by 96 respondent (32.00%) sudden loss lost employment 40 (13.33%) parent frustration, 32 (10.67%) behavioural obsouramality and 24 (8.00%) psyche disorder were psychological course of child abuse.
- **Culture factor :** Majority of 80 respondents (26.67%) told scrolling is necessary thinking of parents, followed by 78 (26.00%) neglect is just of mischief, 73 (24.33%) children is not misbehaved by parent were cultural factor responsible for child abuse.
- **Situational factor :** Majority of 109 (36.34%) respondent told quarrel between parent, followed by 78 (26.00%), 'Quarrel among sibling, 58 (18.00%) failed in exam., 31 (10.33%) more loss by child, 28 (9.33%) missal before relatives were situational causes of child abuse.
- **Local factor :** Majority of 100 (33.33%) respondent told criminal environment followed by 84 (28.00%), slums, 51 (17.00%) cinema taking near home, 36 (12.00%). House near hotel and 29 (9.67%) liquate shape near house were local courses of child abuse.

- **Other factor :** Majority of 98 (31.67%) father drinking behaviour followed by 62 (20.66%) broken families, 60 (20.00%) illiteracy of parents, 51 (17.00%), different of parents, 51 (17.00%) different annunciation and 32 (10.67%) parent emotional instability were other course of child abuse.

4 CONSEQUENCES OF CHILD ABUSE AND MALTREATMENT :

- **Effect on lifestyle :** 195 (65.00%) respondents told that they developed, more gambling, followed by 193 (64.33%) use of Alcohol and 186 (62.00%) smoking.
- **Effect on Behaviour patterns :** 193 (64.33%) told that they became bagebond, followed by 189 (63.00%), Juvenile delinquency and 188 (62.67%), quenelle some.
- **Effect of life :** 231 (77.00%) respondents told that more family tension, followed by 207 (69.00%), depreciated family status and 180 (60.00%), Hindered sibling marriage.
- **Effect on society :** 201 (67.00%) respondents told that, more conflict episodes evaluated, "followed by 187 (62.33%) lack of social control, 177 (59.00%)" developed economic and 159 (53.00%) lack of conduct emerged.
- **Effect on culture of child :** 206 (68.67%) respondents told more effect on thinking, followed by 204 (68.00%) developed critical communication, 189 (63.00%), uncivilized behaviour and 192 (64.00%) child becomes undisciplined and 135 (45.00%) adopted deviation in work.

- **Effect on religious faith :** 216 (72.00%) respondents told that they, become more, atheistic, followed by 207 (69.00%) ante-religious and 198 (66.00%) violent.
- **Effect on education process :** 203 (67.67%) respondents told more effect on then education process i.e. discontinuation of study, followed by 181 (60.33%) developed dropout tendency from school, 179 (59.67%) children remained illiterate.
- **Effect on physique :** 187 (62.33%) respondents observed more effect on thin, physical appearance followed by 152 (50.67%), reduce capacity and 143 (47.67%) physical growth.
- **Effect of health :** 213 (71.00%) respondents observed then more poor health status, followed by 171 (57.00%), malnutrition and 149 (49.67%) increased more morbidity in them.
- **Effect on mental health :** 187 (62.33%) respondents felt more, frustration, followed by 173 (57.67%), behavioural disorders, and 171 (57.00%) felt more tension.
- **Effect on psychological :** 182 (60.67%) respondents told that they developed more imparity followed by 179 (59.67%) lack of skills and 177 (59.00%) adjustment with others.

5 ASSOCIATION OF POVERTY WITH CHILD ABUSE :

- **Poverty link with malnutrition :** 273 respondents (91.00%) accepted poverty association with malnutrition.
- **Poverty association with old dress :** 249 respondents (83.00%) agreed poverty association with old dress wearing by them.

- **Poverty connected with illiteracy :** 260 respondents (86.67%) observed poverty connection with illiteracy.
- **Poverty relation with child labour :** 231 respondents (77.00%) accepted that poverty compel to child labour practice in society.
- **Poverty leads to beggary :** Majority of 162 respondents (54.00%) agreed that poverty leads to beggary.
- **Poverty neglect treatment :** Majority of 216 respondents (72.00%) accepted that poverty denied treatment of children.
- **Poverty associate unprotection of children :** Majority of 160 respondents (56.00%) told that poverty of family is incapable to protect thin children.
- **Poverty and means of recreation :** Majority of 222 respondents (74.00%) accepted that thin parents owing to poverty were unable to provide them means to creation.
- **Poverty association to sell of children :** Majority of 126 respondents (42.00%) agreed that parents sold thin children to other due to thin poverty.
- **Poverty association to child abuse :** Majority of 246 respondent (82.00%) agreed that they were abused, neglected and maltreated by both found as well as outsider such as owners and friends.
- **Poverty leads to sexual abuse :** Majority of 203 respondents (67.67%) told association of poverty to sexual abuse.
- **Poverty association to unpaired labour :** Majority of 170 respondents (56.67) accepted children are unpaid after getting work done owing to thin poorly.

6. LIMITATION OF STUDY

The above conclusion need to be considered in the light of the following institution and limitation of study:-

1. The present study is based on 300 children belonging to poor family of Jhansi city. Though 300 respondents were randomly selected out of the total available working shapes as helper, hotel worker, domestics' workers and sheet nitpickers only this could be possible seeing time and resource available.
2. The above study sample was some what small in size due to this reasons result of the study can be taken to be time for the commonly studied only. However, there result[s] can also be taken to be time in other urban areas, with similar socio-0economics background and with households resembling on different other aspects.
3. The analysis of data presented in different tables, through every care and precaution were taken during data collection and their analysis, however possibility of interviews bias during the conduct of the interview and of non-sampling errors during data collection s well in thin analysis can not be ruled out.

GENERAL SUGGESTIONS

Policy and Legislation: The present National Policy on Children 1974 needs revision and here is a clear and established need for a separate National Child Protection Policy. In addition, every state should set up a State Commission for the Protection of Rights of the Child and formulate Plans of Action for Child Protection at the district and state levels. There is also a clear and established need for a National Legislation to deal with child

abuse. The proposed legislation should address all forms of sexual abuse including commercial sexual exploitation, child pornography and grooming for sexual purpose. It should also deal with physical abuse including corporal punishment and bullying, economic exploitation of children, trafficking of children and the sale and transfer of children. The legislation should also look at mechanisms of reporting and persons responsible for reporting. This must be seen in the context of the fact that more than 70% of the child respondents do not report the matter of sexual abuse to anyone. It has also very clearly emerged that the largest percentage of abusers are persons within the family or persons in position of trust and authority. The legislation should address such issues also.

Protocols: In order to enhance the standards of care and build a protective environment for children in the country, there is a need to develop standard protocols on child protection mechanisms at the district, block and village levels, defining roles and responsibilities of each individual and agency. Such protocols should also lay down standards and procedures for effective child protection service delivery including preventive, statutory, care and rehabilitation services for children. An effective community based monitoring mechanism needs to be put in place to ensure accountability at various levels. Monitoring should be based on indicators of performance such as quality of services and levels of child friendliness.

Scheme on Child Protection: So far child protection has been dealt with in a piecemeal and dilatory way with allocation of minimum resources reaching out to a miniscule numbers of children in difficult circumstances. The results of the study point to the need for a national scheme. Such a scheme should identify vulnerable families and children, prevent vulnerabilities and provide services to those in need. The scheme should

strengthen statutory support services provided under the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act 2000 for children in need of care and protection and children in conflict with law. With the allocation of adequate financial and human resources, the scheme should help create a protective environment for children through strong service delivery mechanisms, outreach services and effective interventions.

Outreach and Support Services: The study has revealed that the majority of abuse cases take place within the family environment, the perpetrators being close family relatives. A child who has been abused or continues to be in an abusive situation, needs a variety of services, including professional help in the form of trauma counseling, medical treatment, police intervention and legal support. Such a system should be established under the scheme on child protection. Further, the existing Child line service providing emergency outreach services to children in difficult circumstances should be expanded. Migration and rapid urbanization have forced a very large number of children onto the streets. Such children survive by begging, working, scavenging, rag picking, etc. It is essential to provide outreach services to these children through bridge education, night shelters and vocational skills, so as to get them off the streets, reduce their vulnerability and enable them to sustain themselves.

Tracking Missing Children: Children go missing for a number of different reasons. Difficult and abuse situations at home often force children to run away; economic compulsions make them move to urban and semi-urban areas in search of a living; and sometimes they are trafficked for domestic work, other forms of labour or commercial sexual exploitation. Annually, large numbers of children go missing and there is little attempt to track them or trace them. Such children are most vulnerable to all forms of

abuse and exploitation. Not only should they be tracked but existing mechanisms for their rescue, rehabilitation, repatriation and reintegration should be reviewed and strengthened while keeping in view the best interests of the child.

Shared Responsibility: Child protection is a shared responsibility, and for any intervention to be effective there should be a synergy between efforts being made by different stakeholders to address the issues. There is a need to create a mechanism that will make such a synergy possible. These may include child protection mechanisms at village, block, district and state levels which involve parents, elected representatives of urban and rural local bodies, teachers, anganwadi workers, medical practitioners, police and social workers and responsible members of public among others.

Capacity Building: All the above recommendations regarding formulation of a new policy, legislation, scheme and strengthening of the service delivery mechanism, assume the creation of a cadre of trained personnel, sensitized to child rights and protection of children. In order to create this cadre, in the first instance, schools of social work and universities should offer specialized courses on child rights, protection and counseling. Further, child rights and protection issues should be integrated into the curricula of administrative institutes, police training academies, law colleges, medical colleges, teacher training schools, etc. so that the professionals passing out of these institutions have both the sensitivity and the knowledge to deal with these issues. Capacity enhancement and skill up-gradation of those who are already working in this sector are also essential. Further, there is a need to regularly up-grade the skills and capabilities of the civil society organizations. Parents and caregivers are primarily responsible and accountable for the safety and security of the children in their care. The results

of the study suggest that somewhere parents have not lived up to these expectations. Therefore, there is a need to enhance parenting skills, knowledge of the subject and sensitivity, which will help them to handle situations of child sexual abuse. Life skill education of children to enhance their knowledge and capacity to deal with abuse is essential. It is proposed that this should become an integral part of the school curriculum.

Gender Equity: Equity is possible if social norms ensure that the girl child lives in a non-abusive Environment in which she is cared for and respected. Discrimination of girls results in their lower enrollment in schools, higher levels of malnutrition, trafficking of girls for sexual exploitation, child marriage and their non-participation in decision-making in the family etc. These imbalances need to be addressed by bringing about attitudinal changes in people regarding the value of the girl child. Empowerment of adolescent girls should be done by making them aware of their rights, orientating them on the subject of abuse, instilling life skills including knowledge of childbirth and child rearing practices, HIV & AIDS and personal hygiene among others. The adolescent girl component of ICDS should be strengthened. Government, NGOs and civil society should make efforts to instill non-sexist norms and values through advocacy and communication strategies and campaigns using electronic, print and folk media and through open discourses on gender equity with involvement of public figures. Focus should be on elimination of discrimination and abuse of girls and on creating awareness of existing legislations.

Advocacy and Awareness: The media should be used to spread awareness on child rights. Debates and discussions with participation of children can be a regular feature on electronic media in order to enhance people's knowledge and sensitivity on child protection issues. While media

coverage of child protection issues is desirable, it is essential that the coverage is done in such a way that it prescribes to high ethical standards of reporting such as avoiding disclosure of the identity of the child victim to reduce the child's trauma and prevent re-victimization of the child. It is also essential to obtain informed consent of the child in cases of reporting. All these measures will protect the child from the stigma attached to abuse and prevent sensationalization of the issue. The Ministry of Information and Broadcasting and media self regulatory authorities should take necessary action to develop ethical standards for the media and to implement them.

Research and Documentation: The national study has thrown open various avenues of research which need to be undertaken in order to further strengthen some of the findings emanating from the study. These areas for research could include:

- Child Rights
- Violence and its impact on children
- Causes and impact of different forms of child abuse
- Issues around children in conflict with the law
- Corporal punishment in schools
- Urban poverty and children
- Working children with special reference to child domestic workers and children working in dhabas and tea kiosks etc. among others
- Neglect of children
- Gender discrimination
- Orphans and the adoption system

- Good practices in protection should be documented and shared to facilitate qualitative improvement at all levels.

Child Protection Data Management System: The biggest challenges in child protection are the creation of a database of all child protection services, linking of lateral services, creation of a knowledge base, and tracking of missing children, all of which have to be addressed at the grassroots level. The database, therefore, should be developed at the district level itself with upward and lateral linkages.

Child Participation: Children's voices need to be heard by everyone. All for addressing issues of child rights should have adequate children's representation with the opportunity for them to express their views. For example, school curricula should be developed with the active participation of children; children should be involved in development of the district child protection plan, children should be involved in management of schools and institutions, etc.

SPECIFIC SUGGESTIONS:

Apart from the general recommendations, there are certain specific recommendations regarding different evidence groups, that emerged from the study as given below:

Children in schools

1. The study has indicated beyond doubt that schools as compared to other situations are the safest place for children and therefore efforts should be made to increase the enrolment and retention of children in school by adopting innovative, child friendly methods of teaching. Adequate infrastructure including sanitation facilities, keeping in the

mind the special needs of the girl child, will encourage enrolment and retention of girl children in schools.

2. The high incidence of corporal punishment in schools is a clear indicator of the absence of use of positive disciplining techniques by teachers. Some state governments have banned corporal punishment in schools. However, corporal punishment continues unchecked. There is a need for formulating a central legislation banning corporal punishment and creating a system wherein such cases are not only reported but strict action taken against abusive teachers and principals.
3. Children's' participation in meetings held by village education committees on issues dealing with school functioning, governance and maintenance of facilities at school, should be encouraged.

Children at work

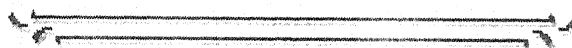
1. There should be better coordination at national, state, district and block/ward levels for the following:
 - Rescuing children from banned occupations and their repatriation and mainstreaming into appropriate education streams.
 - Poverty alleviation schemes specifically targeting families of working children, repatriated working children and children at-risk of falling into child labour.
2. In the NCLP districts, children should be empowered by inclusion of knowledge on child protection issues and life-skills within the NCLP curriculum.
3. State level guidelines and protocols should be formulated for the rescue, repatriation and rehabilitation of child domestic workers.

Children in institutions

India continues to use institutionalization as a method of providing services to children in difficult circumstances. Although internationally it is now an established fact that institutionalization is not in the best interest of the child, yet, in countries like India, where the number of children in need of care and protection is very high and the non-institutional methods of care are not developed, the institutionalization of children will continue till alternatives are identified. In the light of this the following recommendations are made:

1. Juvenile Justice Boards, Child Welfare Committees and Special Juvenile Police Units should be set up in each district and manned by sensitive and trained personnel.
2. In existing institutions, standards of care should be established and maintained. Institutions under the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act 2000 are corrective institutions. Children in conflict with the law in these institutions should be provided with all the opportunities to reform and develop into responsible citizens. The present state of the existing institutions leaves a lot to be desired.
3. The study reveals that often caregivers of the institutions are also abusers. This behavior of the caregivers destroys the faith and trust of the child and completely alienates him/her from society itself. This should be prevented by strict monitoring and supervisions of homes, maintenance of detailed records of children, deinstitutionalization of children, wherever possible, and training and sensitization of caregivers in institutions.

4. Every home should have a management committee whose members, along with members of the community and civil society, should be involved in the efficient running of these institutions and prevention of abuse. Children should also be encouraged to participate in the management of the institutions. All children have the right to live in safety and dignity in a protective and nurturing environment, both at home and in the community. This is possible by creating awareness of their rights, especially their right to protection, in parents and other stakeholders, putting in place laws to punish those who abuse and exploit children and taking appropriate action to strengthen accountability on the part of government and nongovernmental agencies and the civil society. For the first time, in India, an effort has been made to understand the extent and magnitude of different dimensions of abuse of children in the country with the hope that the findings will pave the way towards a better understanding of the factors leading to abuse of children and measures to prevent them, thus creating a such a caring and nurturing environment



Chapter-10

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BIBLIOGRAPHY

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3. According to the 2001 Census report, amongst all persons living with disabilities,
4. The National Policy for Children, 1974, "declared children to be a 'supreme national asset'.
5. Ministry of Women and Child Development revealed that total expenditure on children in 2005-2006.
6. According to the report published in 2005 on 'Trafficking in Women and Children in India',
7. According to National Aids Control Organization (NACO),
8. The National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) reported 14,975 cases of various crimes against children in 2005
9. National Charter for Children, 2004
10. National Plan of Action for Children (NPAC), 2005
11. The psychiatric explanation was propounded by scholars like Kempc (1972), Steele and Pollock (1968), Gelles (1973), and Parke and Collmer (1975)
12. Personality development and poor self-control (Wolfe. 1987:45)

13. Normative and inhibition against physical force may be lessened (Bandura, 1973). Steinmetz and Straus (1974)
14. Gil (1970) has referred to social class and family size, Light (1973: 556.-59S) has referred to unemployment, and Garbarino (1977:721-735) has referred to social isolation.
15. Filedman (1982) is that it is unable to account for the finding that given the same set of deprivation or adverse conditions
16. The social habitability explanation was proposed by James Garbarino in 1977
17. The social control explanation was propounded by Gelles in 1973
18. Reduce the costs and increase the rewards of being violent (Gelles and Come 1985:121)
19. Laslett (1978:480) serves to reduce the degree of social control exercise, over family relations.
20. Gelles (1973) has maintained that certain types children—like the handicapped
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knowledge about social Phenomenon and problems, we can call social
research
64. Ackoff, in this connection says "Design in the process of making
decision before the situation arises in which the decision is to be
carried out.
65. Explorating design is used. Sewltix, Jahoda et al., written about
exploratory design
66. Research is necessary to obtain the experience which will be helpful in
formulating, relevant hypothesis for more definite investigation."¹ The
same type of idea is expressed by 'Hansraj'
67. About sampling method Frank Yaton says
68. Goode and Hatt also express their views, a sample, as the name
implies, is a smaller representation of a large whole
69. Adolph Jenson rightly said about this sampling, "Purposive sampling
denotes the method of selecting a number of groups of units
70. Prof. Il sin Pao Yang writes about it, "Stratified sampling
71. Goode and Halt, "In case study we submit step by step picture of
special types of continuous experiences

72. Goode and Hatt explained that, "Investigator selected only Structural questions as well as Dichotomous Questions and Open ended Questions were discarded. Legalise there is more time and money is needed for their classification and tabulation.
73. V.M. Palmer also said "The interview constitutes a social situation
74. Robert E. Chaddock (1925) wrote, "Classification especially important in the social success
75. Connor (1936) also highlighted on the classification in the following words,
76. 15 as Johoda wrote, "Just as coding is thought of as the technical procedure for the categorization of data, so tabulation may be considered as apart of the technical process in the statistical analysis of data".
77. Ghose (1950) explained, "Tabulation stand for the systematic and scientific presentation of quantitative data in such a form as to elucidated the problem under consideration
78. Shree Jules Henri Poincare wrote that, "Science is built with facts as a house is built with stones
79. Smt. Young, "The Junction of orderly analysis to formulate a solid organization
80. Bodington has to write "A properly constructed diagram appeals to the eye and also to the mind
81. Bowley very nicely says, "Diagrams are merely an aid to eye and a means of saving time.

बाल दुर्व्यवहार एवं कुउपचार का एक अध्ययन (झाँसी नगर के विशेष सन्दर्भ में)

(साक्षात्कार अनुसूची)

क्रमांक

शोधार्थी

1.0 उत्तरदाता से सम्बन्धित प्राथमिक सूचनायें -

1.1 नाम	1.2 लिंग :	<input type="checkbox"/> पुरुष	<input type="checkbox"/> स्त्री	<input type="checkbox"/>
1.3 पता				
1.4 आयु	:	6-8 <input type="checkbox"/>	9-10 <input type="checkbox"/>	11-12 <input type="checkbox"/>
		13-14 <input type="checkbox"/>	15.16 <input type="checkbox"/>	
1.5 शिक्षा	:	निरक्षर <input type="checkbox"/>	साक्षर <input type="checkbox"/>	प्राइमरी <input type="checkbox"/>
	:	जूनियर <input type="checkbox"/>	हाईस्कूल <input type="checkbox"/>	
1.6 जाति	:	सामान्य <input type="checkbox"/>	पिछड़ी <input type="checkbox"/>	दलित <input type="checkbox"/>
1.7 धर्म	:	हिन्दू <input type="checkbox"/>	मुसलिम <input type="checkbox"/>	इसाई <input type="checkbox"/>
1.8 व्यवसाय	:	मजदूरी <input type="checkbox"/>	कुछ नहीं <input type="checkbox"/>	
1.9 मासिक आय	:	रु० <500 <input type="checkbox"/>	501-1000 <input type="checkbox"/>	>1001 <input type="checkbox"/>
1.10 परिवार का रूप	:	एकाकी <input type="checkbox"/>	संयुक्त <input type="checkbox"/>	विस्तृत <input type="checkbox"/>
1.11 मनोरंजन के साधन :		सिनेमा <input type="checkbox"/>	रेडियो <input type="checkbox"/>	टी०वी० <input type="checkbox"/>
1.12 आवास स्थिति :		कच्चा <input type="checkbox"/>	पक्का <input type="checkbox"/>	मिश्रित <input type="checkbox"/>
1.13 जीवित भाई बहिन :		भाई <input type="checkbox"/>	बहिन <input type="checkbox"/>	योग <input type="checkbox"/>
1.14 निवास स्थान :		मलिन बस्ती <input type="checkbox"/>	रेल किनारे <input type="checkbox"/>	पहाड़ी पर <input type="checkbox"/>
		डेरे में <input type="checkbox"/>	बाजार में <input type="checkbox"/>	

2.0 बाल दुर्व्यवहार के कारण ज्ञात करने सम्बन्धी प्रश्न-

2.2.15 बाल दुर्व्यवहार के वैयक्तिक निम्न कारकों में कौन से उत्तरदायी है?

	कम	अधिक	सामान्य
1. बच्चों की शैतानियाँ	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2. बच्चों द्वारा दूसरों बच्चों से झगड़ा करना।	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3. बच्चों द्वारा धूम्रपान की आदतें।	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4. बच्चों द्वारा द्युत क्रीड़ा	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
5. बच्चों द्वारा आवारा गद्दी	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

2.2.16 बाल दुर्व्यवहार के सामाजिक कारकों में कौन से होते हैं?

1. चोरी करने के कारण	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2. दूसरे से दुर्व्यवहार करना	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3. स्कूल से भागना	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4. चरित्र हीनता (समाज के सन्दर्भ में)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
5. साठ उलाहना कारक	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

2.2.17 बाल दुर्व्यवहार के आर्थिक कारकों में से कौन से होते हैं?

1. अधिक व्यय करना	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2. पेशों हेतु कार्य पर न जाना	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3. पगार घर न देना	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4. पिता के नाम से रू० उधार ले आना	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
5. घर की गरीबी	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

2.5.18 बाल दुर्व्यवहार के निम्न मनोवैज्ञानिक कारकों में से कौन से होते हैं ?

1. माता पिता का जीवन से कुण्ठित होना	<input type="checkbox"/>
2. अधिक सन्तानों के कारण	<input type="checkbox"/>
3. पिता की बेराजगार स्थिति	<input type="checkbox"/>
4. मानसिक असामान्य व्यवहार	<input type="checkbox"/>
5. विकृत स्वाभाव	<input type="checkbox"/>

2.6.19 बाल दुर्व्यवहार के निम्न सांस्कृतिक कारकों में से कौन से होते हैं ?

1. मारपीट से बालक शुहद रहते हैं।
2. माता पिता को बालकों को प्रताड़ना का है।
3. शैतान बालकों को ठीक रखने हेतु उपेक्षा जरूरी होती है।
4. अपने बच्चों के साथ माता पिता का कोई व्यवहार दुर्व्यवहार नहीं होता
5. बाल दुर्व्यवहार का बच्चों के व्यक्ति पर कुप्रभाव नहीं पड़ता

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2.7.20 बाल दुर्व्यवहार के निम्न परिस्थिति कारकों में से कौन होते हैं?

1. मेहमानों के सम्भाव शैतानी करना।
2. विशिष्ट नुकसान करने पर
3. परीक्षा में अनुत्तीर्ण होने पर
4. माता पिता के बीच लड़ाई झगड़ा का कारक
- 5 बच्चों द्वारा झगड़ेपन

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2.8.21 बाल दुर्व्यवहार के निम्न स्थानिक कारकों में से कौन से होते हैं ?

1. घर के पास होटल होना
2. घर के पास शराब घर होना
3. घर के पास सिनेमा पर होना
4. पड़ोसियों का अपराधों में संलग्न होना
5. मलिन आवास

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2.8.22 आपके साथ कौन पारिवारिक व्यय के लिये उत्तर दायी है।

1. सौतेली मां होना
2. दूसरा पिता होना
3. पिता के कार्य को न करना।
4. पिता / पत्नी के मध्य तनाव
5. बड़ा परिवार

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2.9.23 आपके साथ निम्न से कौन से अन्य कारक दुर्व्यवहार के उत्तरदायी हैं।

1. बच्चे द्वारा बुरी शौवत
2. माता पिता की अशिक्षा
3. माता पिता की भावात्मक अस्थिरता
4. पिता का मद्य पानी
5. अंग परिवार

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3 बाल दुर्व्यवहार के विविध रूपों को ज्ञात करने सम्बन्धी प्रश्न

3.1 आपके के साथ निम्न में से कौन दुर्व्यवहार करता है?

1. पिता
2. माता पिता
3. मलिक
4. माता
5. कोई अन्य

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3.2 आपके साथ निम्न में से किस रूप में शारीरिक दुर्व्यवहार किया जाता है।

1. हाथ से धक्का मारना
2. लात से ठोकर मारना
3. छड़ी से चोट मारना
4. आग से जलाना
5. भूखा रखना
6. कोई अन्य

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3.3 आपके साथ निम्न में से कौन लोग भावात्मक दुर्व्यवहार करते हैं।

1. माता
2. पिता
3. माता-पिता
4. मालिक
5. कोई अन्य

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3.4 आपके साथ निम्न में से किस रूप भावात्मक दुर्व्यवहार किया जाता है

1. तुलनात्मक

- अ. दुभांत करना
- ब. तायने मारना
- स. कोसना
- द. उपेक्षा

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2. शरमिन्दा करना

- अ. बहिष्कार
- ब. झूठा दोषारोपण
- स. अनादर
- द. कल्याण की न सोचना
- य. डाटना

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3.5 आपके साथ निम्न में से किस लैंगिक दुर्व्यवहार करता है ?

1. मलिक
2. संगी - साथी
3. पड़ोसी
4. अन्य कोई लिखे

3.6 आपको साथ कौन कौन से लैंगिक दुर्व्यवहार किये जाते हैं?

- अ. गुदा में उंगली करना
- ब. न कोटना
- स. गाल काटना
- द. हस्त मैथुन करनवाना

- अ. लिंग पर वार्ता करना
- ब. प्रजनन अंग देखना दिखाना
- स. गन्दे चित्र दिखाना
- द. अन्य

3.7 आपको साथ निम्न में से प्रकार का आर्थिक दुर्व्यवहार किया जाता है?

(अ) मलिक द्वारा

अ. कार्य के पैसे न देना

ब. बिलम्ब से भुगतान

स. कम पैसे देना

द. अधिक काम लेना

य. अवकाश न देना

(ब) माता पिता द्वारा

अ. बाल श्रम को बाध्य करना।

ब. भीख मंगवाना

स. पैशा छीन लेना

द. पैसे न देना

5. अन्य

3.8 निम्न में से आपके साथ शिक्षा से सम्बन्धित कौन सा दुर्व्यवहार किया जाता है?

1. स्कूल में प्रवेश न दिलाना
2. शुल्क देने में आना कानी
3. पूरा पाठ्य क्रम कृत्य न करना।
4. पेन पेनसिल कापी को पैसे न देना
5. आगे की पढाई न करने देना

3.9 आपको निम्न में से कौन परेषणात्मक दुर्व्यवहार किया जाता है?

1. भोजन प्रदान करने में पक्षपात
2. भोजन की कम मात्रा देना
3. प्रेम व्यवहार न करना।
4. सहानुभूति का
5. सन्तुलित आहार न मिलना।

3.10 आपको निम्न में से कौन सा सांस्कृतिक दुर्व्यवहार किया जाता है?

1. खेलने न जाने देना
2. खेलने की सामग्री न खरीदना
3. अन्य हम आयु वर्ग में न जाने देना
4. मेला दिखाने न ले जाने देना
5. चलचित्र दिखाने न ले जाना

3.11 आपके साथ निम्न में से कौन सा सामाजिक दुर्व्यवहार किया जाता है?

1. उचित समाजीकरण न करना
2. दूसरो के घर न जाने देना
3. सामाजिक प्रतियोगिता में भाग न लेने देना
4. समाज का सहयोग न मिलना
5. सामाजिक समर्थन का अभाव

4 बाल दुर्व्यवहार का प्रभाव ज्ञात करने सम्बन्धी प्रश्न

4.1 व्यक्ति जीवन पर प्रभाव

सहमत

असहमत

अज्ञात

1. बालदुर्व्यवहार बच्चों को आवारा बना देता है
2. बालदुर्व्यवहार से बच्चों में भगडूपन आ जाता है
3. बाल अपराध की ओर अग्रसर होते हैं ।

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4.2 शारीरिक प्रभाव :

सहमत

असहमत

अज्ञात

1. बालदुर्व्यवहार बच्चों की शारीरिक वृद्धि रुकती है
2. बाल दुर्व्यवहार से कार्यक्षमता कम हो जाती है
3. देखने में पतले दुबले लगते हैं

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4.3 व्यक्ति जीवन पर प्रभाव

सहमत

असहमत

अज्ञात

1. बच्चों का अध्ययन में मन नहीं लगता है
2. स्कूल छोड़ने की प्रवृत्ति पनपती है
3. बच्चे मात्र साक्षर ही रह जाते हैं

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4.4 मन पर प्रभाव

	सहमत	असहमत	अज्ञात
1. बच्चों में हीनता पनपती है	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2. निपुणता का अभाव हो जाता है	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3. समायोजन में बाधा आती है	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

4.5 अभिन्न शैलिक प्रभाव :

	सहमत	असहमत	अज्ञात
1. दूत कीड़ा में रुचि लेते हैं	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2. धूम्रपान करने लगते हैं	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3. मद्यपान करने लगते हैं	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

4.6 संस्कृति पर प्रभाव :

	सहमत	असहमत	अज्ञात
1. सोच पर प्रभाव पड़ता है	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2. अनुशासन हीन हो जाते हैं	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3. कार्यों में विचलन ढंग अपनाते हैं	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4. सम्प्रेक्षण में कटू भाषा बोलते हैं	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
5. व्यवहार में अभद्र हो जाते हैं	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

4.7 स्वास्थ्य पर प्रभाव

	सहमत	असहमत	अज्ञात
1. बच्चे कुपोषित हो जाते हैं	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2. उनमें रोग की वृद्धि हो जाती है	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3. उनको ठीक से उपचार नहीं मिलता है	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

4.8 मनोचिकित्सीय प्रभाव

	सहमत	असहमत	अज्ञात
1. व्यवहार विकार हो जाते हैं	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2. बच्चे तनाव ग्रसित होते हैं	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3. बच्चे कुण्डा अनुभव करता है	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

4.9 धार्मिकता पर प्रभाव

	सहमत	असहमत	अज्ञात
1. बच्चे नासिक हो जाते हैं	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2. धर्म के विरुद्ध आचरण करते हैं	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3. व्यवहार में हिंसक हो जाते हैं	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

4.10 व्यक्ति जीवन पर प्रभाव	सहमत	असहमत	अज्ञात
1. पारिवारिक तनाव पनपने लगते हैं	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
2. पारिवारिक प्रतिष्ठा छति ग्रस्त हो जाती है	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
3. स्वयं व सहोदरों के विवाह में बाधा	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

4.11 समाज पर प्रभाव	सहमत	असहमत	अज्ञात
1. सामाजिक अलगांव पनपता है	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
2. संघर्ष प्रक्रिया में वृद्धि हो जाती है	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
3. सामाजिक नियंत्रण कमजोर पड़ता है	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
4. सदाचार का अभाव रहता है	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

5.0 गरीबी के बालदुर्व्यवहार एवं उपेक्षा से सहसम्बन्ध सम्बन्धी प्रश्न :

5.1 क्या गरीबी के कारण मातापिता बच्चों का पोषण नहीं कर पाते हैं	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
5.2 क्या गरीबी के वजाय से माता पिता बच्चों को पुराने / ठेलेवाले वस्त्र पहनाते हैं	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
5.3 क्या गरीबी के कारण बच्चे समुचित शिक्षा प्राप्त नहीं कर पाते हैं	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
5.4 गरीबी के कारण बच्चे बालश्रम करते हैं	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
5.5 गरीबी के बच्चों से भीख मंगवाई जाती है	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
5.6 क्या गरीबी के कारण बच्चों के उपचार में कुताई बरती जाती है	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
5.7 क्या गरीबी के कारण बच्चे असुरक्षित रहते हैं	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
5.8 क्या गरीबी के कारण बच्चों को मनोरंजन के साधनों का अभाव रहता	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
5.9 क्या गरीबी के कारण बच्चे विक्रय कर दिये जाते हैं	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
5.10 क्या गरीबी के कारण बच्चे बच्चों के साथ सभी दुर्व्यवहार करते हैं	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
5.11 क्या गरीबी के कारण बच्चों के साथ बलात्कार लोग करते हैं	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
5.12 क्या गरीबी के कारण जन बच्चों से वेगार लेते हैं	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>